

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1919

VOL. XI, NO. 298

## OPPOSITION TO TREATY SEEKS TO SOLIDIFY FORCES

Modification of the Reservation  
Program Is Decided Upon in  
Order to Meet the Objections  
of "Moderate" Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Leaders in the opposition fight over the Treaty and the League of Nations, which is reaching its climax in the United States Senate, prepared yesterday to further solidify their forces by making such modification in the reservation program as will meet criticism from the "moderate" Republicans.

The first move in this direction was to make an alteration in the proposed preamble to the ratifying resolution, which stipulates that the United States will not be bound by the Treaty until three of the principal allied and associated powers have accepted the reservations.

Moderate Republicans had contended that this stipulation would necessitate the submission of the Treaty to the Peace Conference. Though this contention was denied, it was decided, in the interest of harmony, to specify in the preamble that such acceptance can be accomplished through the exchange of diplomatic notes.

While in no way weakening the strength of the preamble, which spells anathema to the administration forces, the proposed change met with the approval of the Republican friends of the Treaty with the result that 48 Republicans were pledged last night to support the preamble. The only "moderate" who had not come across was Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, but the adhesion of half a dozen Democrats to the preamble as it now stands puts the vote on it beyond question.

La Follette Amendment Voted Down

The La Follette amendment striking all the Labor provisions from the Treaty was voted down by 34 to 47. While the defeat of the textual amendment was expected it developed a surprise, showing a larger Democratic defection than any previous roll call, no less than five Democrats having voted to strike out the clauses providing for an international Labor conference. These Democrats were: Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma; James A. Reed, Missouri; Charles Thomas, Colorado; David T. Walsh, Massachusetts; and Henry L. Myers, Montana. This was the first indication that the last-named Senator was among the Democratic defections.

The Borah amendment striking out Article 10 from the League covenant and the Gore amendment proposing a referendum on war are the only textual changes to be disposed of. These, it is said, will be voted down today, and the Senate will immediately settle down to the reservation program. The indications are that the majority will force the fight and there is a good prospect that the voting on reservations will be under way by Saturday. The urgency of railroad legislation is expected to work as an incentive for speed on the Treaty. Senator Reed called to order.

An interlude in the fight was staged yesterday when Vice-President T. R. Marshall called James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, to order for a vigorous attack on his own side of the chamber for their alleged "cringing" to presidential dictates, the Vice-President holding that he was attributing "unworthy" motives to senators.

"They are determined to vote for this League, whether it is right or wrong," said the Missouri Senator, speaking of his colleagues. "They are committed. Argument does not appeal to them."

"It is not a Democratic measure, for no Democratic convention ever passed upon it, and if they are doing it simply because the President declares they should do it, without the exercise of their independent judgment, they ought to go and live in the country where one man does the thinking for all the people."

"A reservation," he continued, "is the last resort of cowardice. It is a bound dog always seeks to escape. He does not go cringing and crawling and whining—and some of them have their heads stuck in the crack now and do not know whether to back up or go ahead."

The Vice-President: "The chair feels that he will have to call the Senator from Missouri to order."

Senator Reed: "For what reason?"

Vice-President: "If that is not imputing to senators conduct or motives unworthy or unbecoming, the chair does not know what is."

Senator Reed: "The chair is putting a construction upon what I am saying that I do not intend to imply at all. I am simply using figurative language in pointing out a situation and not to attack any individual."

Vice-President: "Well, the chair thinks it is going too far."

Senator Reed: "Of course, if the chair thinks so I will use other language. I have not the slightest desire to reflect upon individual senators. I am discussing a situation that is presented here, and I think the voluntary calling to order by the chair is very unkind."

## INTENTION OF TRADING COLONIES IS DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—In reply to a request sent by the governors of British Guiana and Jamaica to Viscount Milner concerning reports that England intended to cede them to the United States in liquidation of the British war debt, the Colonial Minister responded by denying that the British Government had any intention of trading any of the West Indian colonies to any foreign power. The text of the reply to the protest was as follows:

"Assure the Legislature that His Majesty's government has no intention of ceding Guiana or any West Indian colony to any foreign power. The government has received much satisfaction from the expression of the people of Guiana regarding their attachment to the King and the British Empire. The government shares the conviction that it would be disastrous to sever the connection of such mutual value."

## LOAN TO CHINA OF \$30,000,000

Financial Aid at Once Considered  
so Imperative That the United  
States Approves an Enlarged  
Transaction by Chicago Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Immediate financial relief for the Chinese Government is considered so imperative by the State Department that approval has been given to a loan of \$30,000,000 to that government by the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, to take the place of a loan of \$5,000,000 heretofore proposed. The loan is to net the Chinese Government 91 and will draw 6 per cent interest for two years from November 1, 1919.

The Chinese Government is placed in a critical condition, it is said, owing to a lack of funds. The State Department has laid down conditions for the loan which will prevent encroachment on the administrative and economic status of China, and in the event the proposed international consortium is accomplished, the Chicago bank is pledged to cooperate with the American group of bankers with a view to devoting to the consortium the rights of the bank under the present contract. This emergency loan is expected to avert any immediate political crisis in China and make it unnecessary for the Chinese Government to resort to expedients calculated to weaken the government. The security for the loan is the entire revenue from the tobacco and wine administration and, if necessary, additional revenue from the salt administration. The loan will provide for arrears in pay of Chinese military forces, arrears to police, legation staffs and the departments of education and justice, pensions to members of the former Manchurian dynasty and short maturities to Chinese banks.

## MAINE INDORSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine.—The Maine Legislature has ratified the federal suffrage amendment, the House having indorsed the measure yesterday by a vote of 72 to 68, in concurrence with the Senate, which took favorable action on Tuesday by a vote of 24 to 5. When the vote was announced in the House there was much applause from the women suffragists present.

Representatives Baxter of Portland and Hinkley of South Portland spoke in favor of ratification, while Representatives Berry of Waterville and Phillips of Bar Harbor spoke against it. Presidential suffrage for women was voted by the Legislature last winter, but a referendum was secured, and this is now pending, a fact which was used by anti-suffragists in their efforts to prevent ratification.

All the members of the House agreed that the Legislature had the legal right to ratify the amendment, but some questioned the moral right, in view of the referendum.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 26.

Number that stand in favor, 19.

Number that stand against, 1.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 17.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.

MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.

KANSAS—June 10, 1919.

NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.

OHIO—June 16, 1919.

PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.

MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.

TEXAS—June 27, 1919.

IOWA—July 2, 1919.

MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.

ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.

MONTANA—July 30, 1919.

NEBRASKA—Aug. 2, 1919.

MINNESOTA—Sept. 8, 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Sept. 10, 1919.

UTAH—Sept. 30, 1919.

CALIFORNIA—Nov. 1, 1919.

MAINE—Nov. 5, 1919.

State that has refused to ratify, with date:

ALABAMA—Sept. 17, 1919.

## FEDERAL RAILWAY CONTROL TO END

Announcement Is Made That All  
Properties Will Revert to  
Owners on January 1—Need  
of Special Legislation Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Government operation of the railroad systems of the United States will come to an end on January 1, 1920, when President Wilson will return control of the properties to their owners. This announcement was made yesterday by A. B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and who has charge of legislation now pending before Congress designed to perfect a permanent railroad policy, but not contemplated to meet the situation precipitated by returning the roads at short notice.

Senator Cummins made his announcement after a conference with Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, who informed him that President Wilson was determined to carry out the plans for the return of the railroads in accordance with the policy he announced to Congress in an address last March. The committees in charge of railroad legislation were told that the President believed Congress had had ample time to enact legislation looking to the solution of the transportation problem.

Quick Action Necessary

The notice that the roads were to be returned in less than two months caused something like consternation in Congress, as the Cummins Bill is intended for permanent legislation, and could hardly be passed before the end of December.

Sessions of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees were hurriedly called, and it was decided to introduce without delay temporary legislation extending financial aid to the roads until permanent legislation is passed, as it is believed that without temporary relief half the roads would be in the hands of receivers within a few weeks of their return to private operation.

While temporary legislation will be enacted, there will be no letup in the work of perfecting a permanent railroad policy as embodied in the Cummins Bill. The Esch-Pomerene Bill will be reported to the House early next week, and Republican House leaders informed Senator Cummins that the bill will be disposed of before the end of the week. This measure provides for the period of transition, and a bill similar to it will be introduced in the Senate if the Treaty of Peace stands in the way of permanent legislation.

Senator Cummins View

Senator Cummins made the following statement yesterday:

"The effort to pass permanent railroad legislation at this session has not been abandoned. Quite the contrary. The House will undoubtedly pass a bill. Though it is not yet out of the committee, it will be reported very soon. I shall make every effort to pass it at this session, and if that is not possible, then before January 1."

"We are informed definitely that the railroads will be returned by the President to the companies on January 1. In that situation, and with the uncertainty about passing much needed legislation before they are returned, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has been in a conference to consider possibly taking steps to pass temporary measures to render the transitional period easier. By that I mean, particularly, the extension of the guaranteed return for some brief period until the permanent reconstruction legislation can be passed."

"There was complete agreement as to the necessity for getting legislation passed before the roads go back, but realization of the difficulties that will confront it in the Senate. I have begun to doubt whether we can pass it at this session, or even before the beginning of the new year."

Legislators See Needs

The Senate and House are far from agreement on permanent legislation to meet the problem of the return of the railroads. House leaders favor the passage of the Esch-Pomerene Bill, drafted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and which would give that body complete control over the private operation of the roads, even to the extent of reorganizing the railroad systems and supervising the financing of the carriers.

In the Senate, the Cummins Bill, recently drafted by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee after months of hearings, is favored. The Cummins Bill provides, by legislation, for the organization of all the railroads of the country into competitive systems, and for their operation under strict federal control. It guarantees dividends to the holders of railroad securities, and completely changes the rate-making powers of the existing system of operation.

Program Outlined

Mr. Hines and Senator Cummins yesterday conferred at length regarding legislation to meet the emergency. It was decided to push temporary legislation before the adjournment of Congress, which is expected to end the present session on November 22, and the Interstate Commerce Com-

## PROGRESS IS MADE BY THE ALIENS BILL

After an Acrimonious Discussion,  
Clause 8 of Aliens Bill Is  
Passed in British Lower House  
—Soldiers Oppose Measure

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday).—The discussion on the Aliens Restriction Bill in the House of Commons became slightly acrimonious last night. Clause 8, which was added to the bill in committee, against the Home Secretary's opposition, provided for the deportation of every former enemy alien, except that the Home Secretary was empowered to grant an alien a license to remain, "if he is 70, or an invalid, or has lived in Britain 35 years and married a British-born wife, or has a son or sons who served in the British Army."

The clause would have affected the 16 per cent of Germans interned during the war, who still remain in the United Kingdom and those "enemy aliens" whom the Home Office advisory committee under a high court judge decided were so harmless that they were never interned.

Prior to the government's recent defeat, the Home Secretary had placed on the order paper a motion to reject the whole clause but following the defeat and the Prime Minister's meeting with soldiers' leaders at Downing Street, it was announced that the government would not press for the elimination of this clause. Mr. Bonar Law emphatically denied that there had been any bargain on this matter.

Some play was made by the opponents of the clause with the fact that the Opposition came entirely from active service soldiers, like Col. Walter E. Guinness, Coalition Unionist, Capt. W. Benn, Liberal, and Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Labor, Captain Benn pointing out that clause 8 had been opposed wholly by soldiers and supported wholly by lawyers.

Sir Ernest Wild, K. C., however, spoke strongly in favor of the clause, which was carried eventually by 226 votes to 116, the government taking off its whips. The clause was modified by permitting those aliens to stay who were exempted from internment by both Justice Sankey's and Lord Justice Younger's committees, while again, by a free vote, the House eliminated the proposal compelling enemy aliens, desiring exemption from repatriation, to advertise their application in local newspapers.

Cost of Naval Operations in Baltic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday).—At question time today Cecil B. Harmsworth, for the government, replying to a question as to how long it was proposed to continue the blockade of Russia, said he assumed that the question referred to the measures of the allied and associated powers to prevent trade with the parts of Russia under Bolshevik rule. As far as the government was concerned, it was proposed to continue these measures, which did not constitute a blockade in the legal sense, until a Democratic Government which could be recognized by Allies had been established in Russia.

Walter Hume Long stated that the naval operations in the Baltic since the armistice had cost approximately £4,000,000 and in the Black Sea £1,986,000, the latter figure not including the cost of mine clearance.

Mr. Bonar Law indicated that the Prime Minister would be prepared to receive a deputation of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, who desired to urge the immediate construction of the tunnel. The House went into committee of supply, and H. W. Forster, financial secretary of the War Office, introduced a supplementary vote on account of £118,000,000.

Reconsecration Needed

"But to attain the consummation of the great work to which the American people devoted their manhood and the vast resources of their country, they should, as they give thanks to God, reconsecrate themselves to those principles of right which triumphed through His merciful goodness. Our gratitude can find no more perfect expression than to bulwark with loyalty and patriotism those principles for which the free peoples of the earth fought and died."

"During the past year we have had much to make us grateful. In spite of the confusion in our economic life resulting from the war, we have prospered."

"Our harvests have been plentiful and of our abundance we have been able to render succor to less favored nations. Our democracy remains unshaken in a world torn with political and social unrest. Our traditional ideals are still our guides in the path of progress and civilization."

"These great blessings, vouchsafed to us, for which we devoutly give thanks, should arouse us to a fuller sense of our duty to ourselves and to mankind to see to it that nothing we may do shall mar the completeness of the victory which we helped to win. No selfish purpose animated us in becoming participants in the world war, and with a like spirit of unselfishness we should strive to aid by our example and by our cooperation in realizing the enduring welfare of all peoples and in bringing into being a world ruled by friendship and good will."

Day Designated

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of November next, for observance as a day of thanksgiving and prayer by my fellow-countrymen, inviting them to cease on that day from their ordinary tasks and to unite in their homes and in their several places of worship in ascribing praise and thanksgiving to God, the author of all blessings and the Master of our destinies."

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done in the District of Columbia, this fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-fourth."

(Seal) "WOODROW WILSON."

"By the President,"

"ROBERT LANSING,"

"Secretary of State."

## CHILEAN MISSION IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The King and Queen received at Buckingham Palace today the members of the Chilean Mission who arrived in London last night, and entertained them to luncheon. The guests included Earl Curzon, the Foreign Minister, and the Chilean Minister and his wife.

## ULSTER MAY BE GIVEN ITS OWN PARLIAMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The outline of a scheme for the government of Ireland which is stated to have been agreed upon by the Cabinet committee, which was recently appointed for this purpose, is given prominence in all the newspapers today. As indicated in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, the scheme provides for two parliaments, one for Ulster and the other for the rest of Ireland, with a superior authority over both, which may be entitled the council for Ireland. On the request of both parliaments, this superior authority would be entrusted with customs and excise and other reserved services. The control of the army and navy would be reserved for the Imperial Parliament.

The Cabinet has now to approve this scheme and there are good prospects of a bill being introduced before the end of the year. Under this arrangement the procedure would not be by county option, but Ulster would be given its own Parliament from the outset.

JUDENITCH ARMY  
SHORTENS ITS LINE

General's Own Communiqué Says  
He Has Been Compelled to  
Take Up New Positions West  
of Gatchina—Attitude of Finns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—It seems clear that the offensive against Petrograd has definitely collapsed. A Moscow wireless message yesterday, indeed, claimed that General Judenitch's army was surrounded, and General Judenitch's own communiqué yesterday evening stated that his army had been compelled to shorten its front line and take up new positions west of Gatchina. After the occupation of Luga, General Judenitch added that the Bolsheviks advanced along the railway in a westerly direction and occupied two railway stations.

The testimony as to the attitude of the Finns is still conflicting. A definite Copenhagen message says today that the Finnish Government has replied to the Northwest Russian Government's request for support that Finland cannot accede to the request while certain important conditions are not fulfilled. Mr. Liansov, according to this report, states in an interview that Finland should gain all her attention to the recognition of Finland's independence, which had been talked about by General Judenitch on behalf of Admiral Kolchak, but which had not materialized.

According to one message, the Finns' negative reply was given on Saturday, but other reports indicate that a strong Finnish army will go to General Judenitch's assistance.

A Helsinki report yesterday indicated that Admiral Kolchak has agreed to the Finnish conditions. Meantime, having been within less than 10 miles from Petrograd, General Judenitch, by losing Gatchina, has been compelled to withdraw his entire front. By losing Gatchina, General Judenitch lost a very important railway center served by the Reval and Pskov lines and connected with the Petrograd-Moscow line. He has, however, maintained the continuity of his front.

Moscow is extremely cheerful, for besides claiming to have surrounded General Judenitch, it maintains that a victorious termination of the war against General Denikin is at hand. The latest Moscow communiqué states that after the capture of Voronezh, General Denikin was driven back over 67 miles and is about to evacuate Kursk. Admiral Kolchak meantime is reported retreating in disorder.

Denial of Leniency Toward Objectors

Regulation of Philadelphia Building.

Secretary Baker Under Criticism.

Educators as Tribunes of the People.

Milk Situation in California.

Illustrations—

The Vacuum Cleaner.

Coal Mining Scene, Pennsylvania.

Beach Sketches.

Blackbeard Club Rugby.

Adventures of Diggedy Doo.

Mt. Storm King, Washington.

Men Strikes Called Off in Barcelona.

Labor Men Oppose Employers' Plan.

Wanderers Win in First Round.

Men's Congress Draws to a Close.

Men Must Act to End Coal Strike.

Proportional Rules in Elections.

The Ontario Elections.

(J. Beverley Robinson)

English Notes.

Special Articles—

The Odd Man: The Vacuum Cleaner.

An American Room at Versailles.

Postage Stamps of Chile—III.

Election Night and a Governor.

A Popular Beach in the Fall.

Sporting—

Michigan After Another Title.

Rugby Football Games Played.

Wanderers Win in First Round.

Williams Has Strong Squad.

The Children's Page.

The Home Forum.

"Whatever Is, Is Right."

Aristophanes a True Poet.

## LABOR WILL RULE IN GREAT BRITAIN, DECLARES EDITOR

Government Probably Would Be  
Swept Out if It Went to Country,  
Says W. G. Gardiner—  
Labor in Need of Experience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The railway strike in England proved that in the English Commonwealth there is a structure which enables a grave Labor difficulty to be handled comprehensively, and with a certain sense that the issue as between this and that interest is overshadowed by the larger interest of the Commonwealth, according to William G. Gardiner, former editor of the Daily News of London and now in the United States on a lecture tour. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Gardiner led up to a discussion of the railway strike by a brief review of the recent by-elections in England:

"The outstanding features in the elections throughout the year have been Liberalism and Labor. Labor especially has enormously enhanced its position, and the government, if it went to the country today, would probably be swept out of existence. What would be substituted for it is not quite so evident. While it is impossible for the reactionaries to hold their position on a clear issue, there is this conflict between Liberalism and Labor which converts nearly every election into a three-cornered contest in which the advanced forces are fighting each other more than they are fighting the reactionaries."

The Manchester Election

"In the Manchester election the Liberal Pringle was defeated, though the total radical Labor vote was more than the Conservative, the Conservatives actually winning by several thousands. This result, however, was largely effected by the coincidence of the voting with the railway strike."

"This strike worked disastrously or anything in the nature of a formal Liberal candidacy. It caused a stampede toward reaction. It was so all through the war. Men run to reaction when they should stand on sound middle grounds, and in the end we get, not reaction very often, but the other extreme; it was so in Russia and so in Ireland. The timid politician always tends to rush in the opposite direction when he shouldn't run at all, at least in our country, and possibly in yours, too."

"In England Labor will undoubtedly control the government eventually, how soon we don't know. But the effect of the strike was to give it more or less of a setback. Often there are aspects in the situation in which we see no other way out than to have Labor in control. Power is passing so much to them that they must take the responsibility that goes with it, and they must have experience in government to learn their responsibility, which in certain ways they do not at present well realize. When men have governmental responsibility, no matter what they call themselves, they are bound to recognize the plain necessities of the common existence."

Labor Needs Experience

"In our country, Labor has not had much experience in administration and it has had none here, I imagine. Henderson and a number of other Labor men have held high offices, but the chief necessity is a larger measure of reliance on the intellectuals. To be efficient in an administrative sense, Labor will have to call in men in sympathy with their views, who haven't graduated from the mill or factory. Now the 60 or 70 Labor men in the House of Commons are ineffective, because they have not had the proper preparation for their places; the tide goes over their heads before they can adjust themselves to a situation which is changing swiftly."

"Coming to the strike, I think it is worth noting that in the United States your commercial, financial and industrial interests seem to have a profound distrust of your governmental machine, a distrust which does not exist in England, although there has been a threat of it there. There was a certain menace during the war, and before, of direct action, the ultimate meaning of which is repudiation of Parliament."

Parliament Has Weakened

"The most important thing in England is to restore the authority of Parliament, which has been weakened by certain events. It was never more necessary than now to restore that authority, under this challenge from the more extreme circles of Labor, who regard the parliamentary institution as the irreverent instrument of the vested interests and therefore an institution from which they cannot get the things they claim to be their just due."

"That challenge did undoubtedly arise before the war and had a good deal of emphasis during the war. And in order to defeat it, something is necessary beyond a mere attack and calling it Bolshevism, etc. You have to restore the authority of Parliament and convince these people that confidence in Parliament is justified. That sort of basic issue is implicit in all industrial struggles going on now."

"For example, the railway strike was quite the most serious Labor threat the country ever sustained. And I don't think it would have

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reached that grave position if the government had been wiser. But the thing worth noting as having a bearing on the situation in the United States is this: that the peace of the government in confidence is not what it ought to be.

#### Cooperation Was Preserved

"Traditional cooperation of intercourse between the industrial structure and the administrative and governmental machine was preserved in England and did bring about a solution which was satisfactory and in many ways remarkable. What took place was on the whole, gratifying. The railwaymen were wrong in striking without notice, although as a matter of fact this was more apparent than real because the issue had been before the government for six months. Although the strike came like a thunderbolt to the public it wasn't a pistol held suddenly at the government's head. The pistol had been there for six months.

"There was suspicion on the part of Labor that there were elements in the government who desired a stand-up fight between Capital and Labor; and a suspicion on the part of Capital that the dominant elements in Labor wanted to destroy the existing social order. There was a measure of truth in both suspicions, but it was very much exaggerated, I think. And the real lesson is this, that most assuredly the overwhelming balance of feeling in Labor was perfectly sane, sober, and responsible.

"We have in one respect enormous advantage over you in that passions are not nearly so volcanic on either side of the industrial question, because the forces engaged are more organized, more homogeneous, and more governed by tradition; I mean that our trades unions are the growth of generations. And the suggestion that mere wild anarchism is dominant in them is childish, as it proved to be when the strike came.

#### Labor Men Saved Situation

"Now the strike was a struggle in which, on the issue itself, the public would have been in sympathy with the men. While the first attack was hurried and wrong, the attitude of the other trades unions in supporting the strikers was very restrained and statesmanlike. The other members of the Triple Alliance did not come out at once for the strikers, didn't, in fact, at all; but they went on negotiating with the government, and other trades union representatives with them formed a council of 14 which carried on negotiations for about 10 days. This council, in which Harry Gosling was the leading figure, was certainly a very remarkable development in the history of industrial movements. It represented practically the whole of responsible Labor, carrying on a weighty negotiation, practically on an equality of terms, with the government, and aiming at a solution which would be a defeat for neither government nor Labor, but a compromise and understanding based on a just recognition of facts and a common desire to escape a peril which threatened the whole Commonwealth.

"I believe the total effect was to clear the air, by bringing the whole Nation up against a common danger and showing everybody that the supreme need is to prevent such a menace arising again."

#### PROPOSED CHANGES IN RULES CONSIDERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A special delegate meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen at their headquarters today considered certain proposed alterations to the rules, including the recommendation for the appointment of a parliamentary secretary and an industrial general secretary at salaries of £1000 each.

The industrial general secretary would devote his whole time to the work of the union and be eligible for Parliament. It is not expected, however, under the new arrangements that J. H. Thomas would confine himself entirely to his political activities. A certain section of the union branches favor Mr. Thomas and the retention of the general secretaryship at an increased salary, but with another official to relieve him of the more arduous and detailed work on the industrial side and the name of C. T. Cramp, the president of the union, has been mentioned in this connection.

Other recommendations before the delegates included the compulsory retirement of the union officials with a pension and that the strike pay should be increased to 24s. a week.

#### CONFERENCE MEETS AT LABOR MINISTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An important conference of the provisional joint committee of the National Industrial Conference met at the Labor Ministry today to discuss the question of the establishment of a permanent council, a step which the trade union members of the committee had intimated they were not prepared to take, in view of the exclusion of the agricultural workers, seamen, and police from the 48-hour-a-week bill.

As a result of a prolonged discussion it was decided not to adopt the extreme step, at present of calling together a full industrial conference to consider the situation. Arthur Henderson stated further that an attempt would be made to get the agricultural workers included in the bill.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the conference of the provisional joint committee was adjourned to give time for the agricultural laborers' unions and the farmers to meet and discuss the position together with the chairman of the three sections of the industrial conference.

#### MR. CLEMENCEAU CALLS FOR "WORK"

French Premier, in Speech at Strasbourg, Appeals to Workman Throughout the World to Resume Pre-War Methods

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Mr. Clemenceau's speech here today, considered his political valedictory to France, rose much above party politics. It was for the most part a plea for universal tolerance and social justice and an appeal to the workman throughout the world to resume his pre-war methods, and to "work."

"The world's only salvation from the social and economic chaos from which it is now emerging is 'work,'" said Mr. Clemenceau. Thus, with characteristic brevity, the Premier found a solution for the many problems which now confront the democracies of the world.

The Premier recalled the origin of the war, and said that as the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine had finally been accomplished, Alsace-Lorraine and France had again become united.

#### Creation of New States

He sketched the formidable enterprise undertaken by the Peace Conference, describing the creation of new states and new frontiers, permitting the newly-born democracies national and economic life.

"This is not enough," he said, "an attempt must be made to establish a peace of justice under the auspices of the League of Nations."

Dealing with social organization, Mr. Clemenceau declared that no government could possibly prevent its people from governing themselves, but such a government must be based on public order and respect of individual rights.

Referring to "direct action," or the use of a general strike as a political weapon of protest against the policy of the government, the Premier asserted that society should only count upon the voluntary help of those determined to defend their right to enjoy public services. He referred to the recent railway strike in England as affording a good guarantee for the future.

"As for the Bolsheviks," said Mr. Clemenceau, "there can be no discussion between them and the public. It is a simple question of force. In clamoring for freedom for themselves, they want to impose upon others a terrible and absolute dictatorship."

#### Problems of France

After a few contemptuous phrases concerning Bolshevik Socialists in France, the Premier turned to other problems. Finance was one of them, the speaker declaring France's financial position must be consolidated by fresh taxation, by strict application of existing laws, and the proper collection of existing import duties. He said internal loans would reduce the amount of notes in circulation, and advocated reinvestment of French savings in France in the future, rather than abroad.

Mr. Clemenceau outlined the great program of public works—the development of canal navigation, improvement in port facilities, doubling of the merchant marine, and, above all, the immediate utilization of the tremendous water power of the country.

The Premier's solution for disputes between Capital and Labor was co-operation and better housing and free education for the workman.

Dealing with social equality, Mr. Clemenceau declared that workmen have rights which it is their right to have respected, but that they also are bound to respect the rights of others. The factory workman was not the only one of these. There also was the farmer, who would not admit of an appeal for a disorganization of work and a relaxation in production with the aim of keeping society in terror by violence.

#### A Question of Force

The Premier pointed out that the interests of the farmers and the workmen were the same, and added that those who did not desire accord "are the ones who openly are seeking the establishment of Bolshevism."

"It is between them and us a question of force," the Premier continued, "since in demanding liberty for themselves they are pretending to impose upon us a dictatorship of absolutism."

Mr. Clemenceau asserted that loyal Frenchmen, working in unison, would be strong enough to direct an impassable bulwark against disturbers. He stigmatized the attitude of the Socialists, who, he declared, had been compelled to form a compact with the Bolsheviks to place Capt. Jacques Sadoul (the emissary of the Soviet Government) in an endeavor to aid the Moors in bringing about a world-wide Communist revolt at the head of their list in the fear of a break with these professional agitators.

The Premier declared himself a partisan of disarmament, but of progressive disarmament on account of the situation in Europe, which, he asserted, advised prudence.

Mr. Clemenceau advocated a decentralization of the administration in France and a lightening of the work of the Chamber of Deputies by leaving local affairs to be considered in local assemblies. He praised the absence of a written constitution in Great Britain and opposed any strengthening of the executive power of the government.

#### Germany's Service to France

"The American method of government, in which a central authority is established inside a federation of independent states, against which no effort to usurp power could even be attempted, cannot be invoked here. The executive power here suffered less from insufficiency of means of action than from a too frequent lack

of men of character equal to their responsibilities."

The speech drew to a close with a magnificent peroration in which Mr. Clemenceau reminded the audience that "Germany has at least done France one service," for she had recalled to Frenchmen their duty toward themselves.

Amidst tremendous applause the long speech ended with the words: "Let it be our ambition to increase our own will power; let us all work for the grandeur and glory of France; let us all stand firm and united for the welfare of mankind."

The Premier reached the city at 9 a. m. and was met by Alexandre Millerand, the Governor of Alsace and other notables. He was cheered by thousands of the populace as he passed before the guard drawn up in his honor. A picturesque feature was furnished by Alsatian girls in national costumes throwing flowers as the Premier went by.

#### INFANTRY CHIEF FIGHTING ARM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary force, yesterday, before a joint session of the Senate and House Military Affairs committees, in presenting his views on army organization plans, made a strong appeal for advancement of Lieutenant-Generals Liggett and Bullard and Major-Generals Harbord, McAndrew, and Dickman of his command, to the permanent rank of lieutenant-general, and advocated a qualified indorsement of some form of aircraft procurement consolidation. He thought it would be advisable to pick future brigadier-generals in the army from the officers of the lower permanent rank, who commanded brigades or divisions in France.

General Pershing agreed with Marshal Foch that superior air forces probably would determine victory in the next war, but insisted that the infantry was the chief fighting arm, to which all other army elements were a support. Concentration of aircraft procurement under a single agency probably would "get the best results," he said, but he did not approve creation of a new department to handle all aircraft.

Explaining his order in October, 1917, discontinuing the construction of Spad pursuit planes in the United States, he said they were already out-classed by German models. He would not discuss the question of aircraft expenditures, saying that had been left to the War Department.

"Bombing is an uncertain enterprise at best, though it is developing," General Pershing said of air operations. "We advanced into Germany and failed to find the destruction we anticipated from our bombers' reports."

Explaining reports that his troops had been ordered "over the top" on armistice day, General Pershing said orders had reached some of the advanced detachments too late "to stop fighting even at 11 a. m., the hour of cessation."

#### Commander Queried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alban T. Fuller (R.), Representative from Massachusetts queried General Pershing yesterday during his appearance before the joint Military Affairs Committees of the House and Senate, regarding the report that American soldiers had been ordered "over the top" on armistice day. Mr. Fuller asked:

"I would like to ask General Pershing if American troops were ordered over the top on the other side on the morning of the day when, under the terms of the armistice, firing was to cease at 10 o'clock. I was told repeatedly by soldiers in various branches of the service in Europe last November that American troops were put over the top, notably on the River Celle, 20 miles south of Metz. Colored troops under General Belov were ordered over the top at 9 o'clock, when firing was to cease at 10, and those troops who were not killed or wounded marched peacefully into Germany at 11 o'clock. Is that true?"

General Pershing replied:

"The question has been asked a number of times, and I have made a full report of the matter to the Secretary of War. I do not happen to have the details of that report here, but in brief, when the subject of the armistice was under discussion, we did not know what the purpose of it was definitely, whether it was something proposed by the German high command to gain time, or whether they were sincere in their desire to have an armistice; and the mere discussion of an armistice would not be sufficient grounds for any judicious commander to relax his military activities. As to the official movement on the morning of November 11, no one could possibly know when the armistice was to be signed, or what hour would be fixed for the cessation of hostilities, if an hour should be agreed upon, so that the only thing for us to do, and which I did as commander-in-chief of the American forces, and which Marshal Foch did as commander-in-chief of the allied armies, was to continue the military activities."

"In some cases those activities were carried on until the morning of November 11 last, and with great vigor, and wisely so. But the word was received at my headquarters at 6 o'clock in the morning of November 11 of the cessation of hostilities at 11 o'clock. I was in special communication with Marshal Foch's headquarters at the time, for the purpose of receiving this word, and I was in special communication with my army commanders in order to send to them whatever directions I might receive, based upon Marshal Foch's instructions. The instructions were immediately telegraphed out, and we found out later that some of the more advanced detachments did not receive them in time, and continued the fighting after 11 o'clock."

#### DRYS ENCOURAGED BY THE ELECTIONS

New Jersey Governor-Elect Will Not, They Say, Be Able to Fulfill His Wet Promises—Gains in New York and Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Despite New Jersey's choice for Governor of a man who asserted during his campaign that he would do everything in his power to enforce strict prohibition, and despite Congressman Reuben L. Haskell's successful fight in Brooklyn, on a wet platform, for the King's County bench, the drys in this city are greatly encouraged by the result of the elections, and the encouragement does not all come from Ohio.

Edward I. Edwards of Jersey City will not act as Governor, say the drys, be able to carry out his pre-election promise to make the State wet. He faces the Wet-Time Prohibition Law, the Volstead Enforcement Act, the Federal Prohibition Amendment, and New Jersey court decisions against granting of liquor licenses by New Jersey cities.

#### Forty-Two Judges to Be Appointed

The Republican candidate, Newton A. K. Bugbee, did not run very far behind Mr. Edwards. New Jersey drys say the defeat of Mr. Bugbee should arouse the Republicans to a realization that they need to be something more than a stand-pat party. They still control the Legislature, which means that neither reactionary nor progressive legislation, so far as prohibition goes, may be expected from them. They are rather expected to maintain a stand-pat attitude.

Meanwhile the federal government's agents will not be barred from their proper activities within the State, regardless of what Mr. Edwards may think about prohibition. And it is pointed out that the State Supreme court has twice already ruled against the granting of liquor licenses by the cities. Both cases have been appealed by the municipalities concerned, but the appellate decision is expected to reaffirm the lower ruling which is of no comfort to the wets. But Mr. Edwards has the appointment of 42 judges of all grades, without Senate ratification, and what kind of judges he chooses is a matter of keen interest to the drys.

#### Brooklyn Campaign

Congressman Haskell's success in Brooklyn, the drys hold, is not at all as discouraging as it appears on the surface. The dry campaign against him was slow in starting, but had considerable impetus at the end. One dry leader says: "Brooklyn was more educated and stirred up on this subject in the last two months than she was for 20 years before."

And it is pointed out that no big city in the country has ever been carried for a dry proposition in the first time. The wets always win once or twice, then the drys wake up. Haskell, it is said, made a pre-election claim of victory by 120,000.

New York State as a whole voted in a manner encouraging to the drys. The Association Opposed to National Prohibition had indorsed practically all the Democratic legislative candidates, and the Anti-Saloon League favored, as a rule, the Republicans. The Republicans gained 15 legislative seats. This, it is held, established the fact that the last Republican Legislature in ratifying prohibition did not run counter to the sentiment of the people.

As for Ohio, drys here seemed to find no reason for discouragement in that State, and one leader said: "Ohio gave the answer to the question 'What the boys come home what will they think of the prohibition you forced on them in their absence?'"

#### Dry Victory-Confirmed

Fuller Returns in Ohio Show Only One Proposal in Doubt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Fuller returns last night served to confirm the dry victory at Tuesday's election on the dry proposal. Except possibly the referendum on the State Prohibition Enforcement Act, The vote on the enforcement measure will be close, it is admitted by the drys, who, however, contend complete returns will sustain it by a small majority.

The attempted repeal of the dry amendment to the state Constitution was defeated by a majority of 50,000 to 70,000. Ohio legislative ratification of the Federal Prohibition Act, was indorsed by probably 50,000. The attempt of the wets to have non-intoxicants defined as any beverage containing not more than 2.75 per cent alcohol was defeated by approximately 25,000.

In reply to a contention of the wets that returned soldiers, who did not vote last year, would defeat prohibition this year, J. A. White, head of the Anti-Saloon League, said: "I am glad the soldiers were here to help us keep the State dry."

#### Arguments in Brewers' Case

District Attorney Says Overriding of Veto Shows Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—No decision was given yesterday in the brewers' test of the constitutionality of the Prohibition Enforcement Act. In discussing the points of the case Arthur L. Brown, United States District Judge, stated that there was no question in his thought but that the temporary war-time act and the present act defeated the intention of the amendment to give a lapse of one year after ratification of the amendment.

"Congress is not vested alone with war power," said Judge Brown. "The

people have rights in war. If the power and rights of Congress and the people conflict, it would appear that the superior and not the inferior should rule," he added.

Michael J. Lynch, counsel for the Narragansett Brewing Company, the James Hanley Brewing Company, and the Providence Brewing Company, argued that the Volstead Enforcement Act was unconstitutional on the grounds that the property of the breweries was confiscated without just compensation; that the act interfered with the sovereign rights of states in dealing with internal conditions, and that the law interfered with persons following their chosen pursuits.

Harvey A. Baker, United States District Attorney, who led the prosecution, in his argument declared that the action of Congress in specifying one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol as being intoxicating was not arbitrary, and has been reached only after thorough investigation and consideration by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. He argued that Congress must have the indorsement of the people, as shown by the passing of the act over the President's veto.

#### Whisky Releases Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Attorneys for two Kentucky distillers yesterday filed a petition in the United States Court here for an order restraining the United States District Attorney and the Collector of Internal Revenue from prosecuting them under the recently enacted prohibition enforcement measure in the event they should attempt to sell floor stocks of whisky which the tax had been paid. The case was set for hearing next Wednesday. If it is successful the open sale of whisky will be permitted. A previous suit brought in behalf of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company in which Judge Evans held war-time prohibition unconstitutional, sought to gain possession of whisky in bond which the government held and would not give up. This decision has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

#### Saloons Close in New Orleans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Thirty saloons closed their doors here yesterday because unable to continue business on near-bare and soft drinks. At the same time, 75 other saloons began installation of soda fountains, announcing that their net profits showed an increase since prohibition went into effect. The 30 which closed yesterday said business had fallen off 75 per cent.

#### LABOR COUNCIL TO STUDY FRENCH MINES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—French Labor seems determined to make a close study of an administrative and economic program for the National Government, and the French National Confederation of Labor, which represents the National Federation of Trades Unions, has nominated an economic council, comprising many eminent technicians and engineers, whose duties it will be not only to inquire into the problem of production but also more generally to study the whole question of the economic use of Labor.

Marcel Laurent, secretary of the confederation, states that the first questions which will be studied by this labor council will be mines, transportation, waterpower, banking and agriculture.

The council will issue its plans for the proposed Socialist reorganization of these professions and industries, and these plans will then be published, so that the people can realize what are the aims of the Socialist organizations and so that each trade union can immediately exert all its efforts to bring about the necessary reforms.

#### SURPRISES IN FRENCH ELECTIONS EXPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—According to the "ECHO de Paris," the general elections will result in a government majority of 400 in the new Chamber, though the voting which takes place for the first time on the lists of the candidates nominated from each department will, no doubt, bring many surprises. Counting the votes under the complicated provisions of the new electoral law will be very difficult, though it is expected that the results, with the exception of one or two devastated departments, will be known by midday on the day following the voting. The results in Paris will be known on the night of the elections.

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SAILING RATES  
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Nov. 25  
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10 a. m. Cabin Third  
Nov. 18 \$100 to \$125  
Scandinavian Nov. 26 95 to \$125  
Montreal-Antwerp  
Tunisian  
Nov. 21 \$100 up \$125  
St. John-Havre  
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Dec. 8 95 up \$125  
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#### GERMAN 1916 TERMS WERE COMPROMISE

Former German Chancellor, Testifying Regarding War Responsibility, Says Also He Did Not Believe in a Lasting Peace

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former German Imperial Chancellor, stated in the course of his testimony today before the sub-committee of the National Assembly, that he did not believe in, during the war, and does not now believe in, a lasting peace.

Hollweg, in his answers to the members of the sub-committee who are endeavoring to determine the question of responsibility for the war, said that the peace terms suggested by Germany on December 12, 1916, were a compromise between the views of the military and the political authorities.

"As regards our strategic demands (regarding Belgium and the eastern frontier) I did not believe that a comparatively long period of peace would be granted us. I am still today unable to believe in a lasting peace, particularly after we have had exhibited to us the state of mind in which the entente has founded what it calls a 'real peace.'"

The Belgian Question  
When Mr. Sinzheimer asked why the Belgian question was not placed at the head of the German demand, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg replied: "It is very easy to say, after the event, that everything was wrong. We were then confronted with the collective notes from the entente governments regarding peace terms, which was one of complete rejection and demanded the dismemberment and destruction of Germany. We were to say: 'We will be good children. We will give back Belgium and pay indemnities into the bargain.'"

In the course of the investigation, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said that he had given James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, no information for President Wilson about Germany's desires in the East, since Belgium was the subject chiefly in the mind of the President at that time. He had assured Mr. Gerard that Belgium would be treated fairly, although it had always been a background for attacks upon Germany.

Mr. Gerard "Not Well Informed"  
Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg paid Mr. Gerard a left-handed compliment when he declared he believed that Mr. Gerard was not well informed when he left Germany on leave in September, 1916, but that he got information in America and was informed when he returned to Germany in December of that year. "Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg," said, however, that he was certain that Mr. Gerard learned of the coming unrestricted submarine warfare through Captain Gherard, the American naval attaché at Berlin. "There can have been no deception at Washington," he said.

Both Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the former Foreign Secretary, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said that the offer of President Wilson would have made him Germany's business manager. Count von Bernstorff had contributed a declaration that he had no idea that the German peace offer would disturb President Wilson as claimed. Col. E. M. House, he reported, had told him that President Wilson thought that the entente would like an offer from him better than one from Germany.

Effect of German Peace Offer  
Dr. Zimmermann said that he knew that the Wilson peace offer would be received in a most unfriendly spirit by the people, but that a German peace offer would convince the world of the weakness of Germany and would be considered as evidence that Germany did not want the United States to offer peace.

When asked if Germany had made the peace overtures to eliminate the possibility of an offer from President Wilson, Dr. Zimmermann evaded an answer, but when pressed he declared that it was a tactical maneuver. He had not told the German press about President Wilson's offer as he had no

call to take President Wilson's part with the press.

Dr. Eduard David, the Socialist Minister of the Interior, asked whether the peace offer of President Wilson or that of Germany was to be preferred. The former Foreign Secretary replied that he stood on the standpoint that the offer would come better from President Wilson because a German overture would look like weakness on the part of Germany and that of President Wilson could be refused more easily. Dr. Zimmermann complained that President Wilson was prejudiced against Germany.

#### Direct Answer Evaded

The former Foreign Secretary again evaded a direct answer when he was asked if he had said, when the United States entered the war, that he was glad "we are rid of those people as peace mediators." He said that Germany knew that the United States would break off diplomatic relations and enter the war, but that the German Government had jumped in on the unrestricted submarine warfare as a last chance to win the victory.

Questions regarding Belgian deportations brought out warm support from Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg for General von Bissing, the former Governor-General of Belgium, who, he said, had opposed the deportations. The former Chancellor told how Mr. Gerard had urged him to have the deportations stopped but they had continued, he said, despite his objections. He was not in a position to stop them, although he thought them politically stupid, but the policy had been introduced by the military authorities as an urgent political necessity.

General von Bissing, said Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, had taken up the matter personally with Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff and had obtained certain alleviations in the mode of applying the deportation policy but in general he was unable to force a change in the policy as the military authorities declared that they had need of Labor.

#### Dualism Always in Effect

To a criticism to the effect that the Foreign Office and the General Staff had not worked well together during the war, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg declared that this dualism was always in effect during the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and that both sides of the governmental machinery had on these occasions believed that their way was the best way to save the fatherland.

Taking up again the question of Belgian deportations, he replied affirmatively to a question asking whether there had not been large numbers of fatalities from cold and hunger and whether many had not been used for work for which they had not qualified.

He showed his resentment at the conclusion of the hearing at questions regarding breaches of international law by Germany, declaring: "Why always talk of our breaches of international law when we were at war with peace-breaking people?"

The hearing will be resumed tomorrow when Admiral Koch, formerly vice-chief of the naval general staff, will take the stand.

#### PROGRESS OF FRENCH AVIATOR

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—(Havas)—The French aviator, Lieut. Etienne Poulet, arrived at the aerodrome of San Stefano, near Constantinople, on Friday on his flight from Paris to Melbourne, Australia. He had flown from Salonika on the latest stage of his flight.

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## The Vacuum Cleaner

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is something about enthusiastic people which always appeals to me. The mere fact that their enthusiasm sometimes leads them (and incidentally their friends) into temporary difficulties, in no way lessens my regard. Even mistaken enthusiasm is oftentimes better than stolidness.

Therefore, when Jones telephoned me one day that he had something marvelous to show me, and, later, burst into my office looking with him a weird contraption which looked as if a lawn mower, a Lewis gun and a fire extinguisher had met, and formed a composite corporation, the mere fact that it was my busy day did not allow me to dampen the enthusiasm which simply radiated from the intruder. I only slammed down my pen, kicked the waste basket (it always seems to be in the way) and told Harold, the office boy, to shut the door. I may have raised my voice when issuing said direction to Harold, but Harold, I find, moves more quickly when I raise my voice. There seems to be some strange affinity between a raised voice and Harold's movements.

However, as I was saying, Jones burst into my office, laid his contraption on the floor, and clapped me on the shoulder.

"There, old chap! What do you think of that?" he cried, pointing to the thing he had brought in. Of course, I didn't know what to think of it. In fact, I hadn't time to think. I could only rub my shoulder and await enlightenment.

## The Only One

"That," said Jones, punctuating his remarks with taps on his chest, "is the only automatic, self-steering, combination lawn mower and vacuum cleaner in existence!" He stepped back and waited for me to speak. I tried to think of something to say, but all that presented itself was, "Really?" so I said it.

"Absolutely the only one!" continued Jones. "It is electrically driven, three speeds forward and reverse, self-lubricating, change from vacuum cleaner to lawn mower in one second by moving this lever. Revolving brush goes up, and revolving knives come down. See?"

"Did you invent it?" I asked in wonder.

"Partly," replied Jones. "I took an ordinary vacuum cleaner and improved it, made it automatic, put on a lawn-mower attachment, installed a more powerful motor, etc. It's got a suction now that is simply marvelous. I want to show you how it works. I'm getting up a syndicate to put it on the market, and if you may I attach this wire to one of your lampholders."

I said he could. He stood on a chair and removed a lamp from the pendant in the middle of the ceiling in order to attach the electric cord leading to his machine. It is difficult to do three things at once with only two hands, and Jones—well, it is astonishing what a pop a 6-shilling 50 candle-power lamp makes when it falls on the floor and explodes. It quite raised me out of my chair. Of course, Jones did not mean to let it fall, it slipped out of his hand.

"Never mind, I'll sweep it up," said Jones reassuringly. "Now, the first I'll do is to clean your carpet."

## A Mere Broom

"But it is clean," I said. "Harold sweeps it thoroughly every morning."

"With a broom, I suppose," replied Jones with a pitying smile. I admitted the supposition. "Wait," said Jones. He moved a switch on the machine. There was a sudden roar as of a young airplane in full flight, the machine glided forward a foot or two and began to clean. There was no doubt about it being self-lubricating. On the carpet where it had rested was now a black pool of oil. It seems to me rather wasteful, considering the present price of oil. I called Jones' attention to it.

"Yes," he shouted, pitting his voice against the song of the motor, "but it's got plenty more inside. Better to have too much than too little. Now watch it. After it has cleaned the spot where it is now resting, it will automatically move on a few feet further and repeat the process."

I watched, and it did as Jones said. It left behind it a patch of the cleanest carpet I had ever seen. Harold's broom had never been able to do so thorough a job. The nap and pattern had disappeared, and the corded groundwork of the carpet was exposed to view. Jones gave vent to an exclamation, sprang at the machine and pressed a lever.

"Sorry, old chap, I had the lawn-mower attachment down instead of the carpet brush. It will be all right now." I was glad to be reassured on this point, as the nap of a carpet does not grow with the same rapidity as the grass on a lawn. It would be some time, I felt, before that bald spot on my carpet was full grown again.

## The Feeble Harold

Jones' cleaner went on with its work, moving automatically here and there, dragging particles out of my carpet which I had no idea were there. Occasionally he would open the dusting and show me his collection. As I gazed at the accumulation, I became suspicious about Harold's morning work with the broom. I called him in, and pointed accusingly at the

collection in the dustbag. He made no attempt at excuse. He only stared at the evidence of his guilt.

"Don't blame him," shouted Jones, "blame the broom!" He shoved another lever, and the song of the motor grew louder. In a few minutes Jones opened the dustbag again. There were quite a number of carpet tacks in the collection now and also a lot of grayish-white powder which looked as if it might be plastering from the ceiling of the room below. It couldn't be, of course, but I begged Jones to change down to the first speed, in case it might be. Its suction power was certainly marvelous! Jones shut off the motor, and there was a blissful calm.

"Now, I'll show you how it will clean the walls and pictures and furniture, etc.," said Jones as he attached an exaggerated garden hose to the jaws of the machine. Again the voice of the cleaner boomed through the room, and Jones thrust the nozzle of the hose behind a large picture on the wall. I started violently as the picture crashed on to the floor, but Jones turned to me with an excited smile.

"Did you see that?" he cried. "Isn't that a marvelous suction? Draw the nail right out of the wall!" It certainly was a wonderful demonstration.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"That," said Jones, punctuating his remarks with taps on his chest, "is the only automatic, self-steering, combination lawn mower and vacuum cleaner in existence!" He stepped back and waited for me to speak. I tried to think of something to say, but all that presented itself was, "Really?" so I said it.

"Absolutely the only one!" continued Jones. "It is electrically driven, three speeds forward and reverse, self-lubricating, change from vacuum cleaner to lawn mower in one second by moving this lever. Revolving brush goes up, and revolving knives come down. See?"

"Did you invent it?" I asked in wonder.

"Partly," replied Jones. "I took an ordinary vacuum cleaner and improved it, made it automatic, put on a lawn-mower attachment, installed a more powerful motor, etc. It's got a suction now that is simply marvelous. I want to show you how it works. I'm getting up a syndicate to put it on the market, and if you may I attach this wire to one of your lampholders."

I said he could. He stood on a chair and removed a lamp from the pendant in the middle of the ceiling in order to attach the electric cord leading to his machine. It is difficult to do three things at once with only two hands, and Jones—well, it is astonishing what a pop a 6-shilling 50 candle-power lamp makes when it falls on the floor and explodes. It quite raised me out of my chair. Of course, Jones did not mean to let it fall, it slipped out of his hand.

"Never mind, I'll sweep it up," said Jones reassuringly. "Now, the first I'll do is to clean your carpet."

## A Mere Broom

"But it is clean," I said. "Harold sweeps it thoroughly every morning."

"With a broom, I suppose," replied Jones with a pitying smile. I admitted the supposition. "Wait," said Jones. He moved a switch on the machine. There was a sudden roar as of a young airplane in full flight, the machine glided forward a foot or two and began to clean. There was no doubt about it being self-lubricating. On the carpet where it had rested was now a black pool of oil. It seems to me rather wasteful, considering the present price of oil. I called Jones' attention to it.

"Yes," he shouted, pitting his voice against the song of the motor, "but it's got plenty more inside. Better to have too much than too little. Now watch it. After it has cleaned the spot where it is now resting, it will automatically move on a few feet further and repeat the process."

I watched, and it did as Jones said. It left behind it a patch of the cleanest carpet I had ever seen. Harold's broom had never been able to do so thorough a job. The nap and pattern had disappeared, and the corded groundwork of the carpet was exposed to view. Jones gave vent to an exclamation, sprang at the machine and pressed a lever.

"Sorry, old chap, I had the lawn-mower attachment down instead of the carpet brush. It will be all right now." I was glad to be reassured on this point, as the nap of a carpet does not grow with the same rapidity as the grass on a lawn. It would be some time, I felt, before that bald spot on my carpet was full grown again.

## The Feeble Harold

Jones' cleaner went on with its work, moving automatically here and there, dragging particles out of my carpet which I had no idea were there. Occasionally he would open the dusting and show me his collection. As I gazed at the accumulation, I became suspicious about Harold's morning work with the broom. I called him in, and pointed accusingly at the

## AN AMERICAN ROOM AT VERSAILLES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—When the United States definitely entered into the struggle by the side of France, Pierre de Nolhac, the eminent curator of the Versailles Museum, conceived the idea of grouping in one of the rooms of the palace, all the artistic and iconographic documents he could find relating to the War of Independence of the United States. He was prevented from immediately realizing this plan by a lack of material means, but thanks to the financial help of the Amis de Versailles, under the presidency of Mr. Millerand, the new collection has at last been constituted and officially inaugurated by Mr. Laforre, Minister of Fine Arts.

The "Salle de l'Indépendance Américaine" has been installed in the apartments of the ground floor of the northern wing, at the end of a series of rooms decorated by the orders of Louis Philippe with panels commemorating the great events of modern times, such as the battles of Fontenoy and Leudef, in which the supremacy of the French armies was revealed—and the signing of certain great treaties. The new American room is thus the logical continuation of the historical series which precede it, as the events commemorated are inscribed at its date among the great French historical events and allows one to form a vivid idea of the bonds which united France to the American republic, even before the latter was officially recognized.

## Houdon's Washington

A large statue of Washington naturally presides over the destinies of the American room. This statue was offered to France in 1910 by the State of Virginia and is the only copy of the original marble which is to be seen in the Capitol of Richmond, and which the great French sculptor, Houdon, executed from life in the United States, whether he had gone on the very pressing recommendations of Franklin and Necker. The great statesman is represented standing wearing the uniform of a general. With the noble figure executed by Houdon, in which the artist wisely followed nature, has never of these greatly idealized his illustrious model, it is curious to compare the portrait of Washington painted by Wilson Peale, and which is characterized by an almost brutal naturalism.

Next to the statue of Washington, one notices another original work of Houdon dated 1790: a rather graceful figure of Lafayette with his firm, delicate profile, whilst near him a plaster bust of Franklin, the copy of a work exhibited by Houdon at the Salon of 1779, and which is still preserved at the Louvre, smiles good-naturedly. Louis XVI could not be forgotten in this apotheosis of Franco-American friendship, for he did not, in agreement with his Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Count of Vergennes, secretly protect Lafayette during his first journey to the States, and in 1788, transform into a true alliance the disguised help he had hitherto sent America? The portrait of Louis XVI to be seen in the American room of the Versailles Museum, is one of the best works of Duplessis, worthy successor to Largillière, Nattier and so many other great portrait painters of the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. Above him, the singularly expressive physiognomy of Vergennes executed by an unknown artist attracts one's attention.

## Portraits of American Statesmen

Amongst the portraits of other Frenchmen who contributed to the emancipation of the New World, those of Rochambeau in the gorgeous costume of a marshal of France by Lavrière of Lauzun and of Cheyron, deserve special notice, as also the series of clever copies by Healy, an American artist who lived in Paris during the latter part of the last century, executed after the portraits of American statesmen painted by American artists of the end of the eighteenth century. Thus one sees John Hancock, John Jay, Hamilton, Dr. Warren, General Knox, General Green, and Admiral John Paul Jones, etc.

Two fine paintings by Jean Christophe Heu, the marine painter, dated 1787, represent a naval battle and the taking of the Fort of Grenade. A delightful painting by Guadin commemorates the incident of the Embuscade and the Boston, which engaged ended by the capture of the too confident English frigate.

Such are for the moment the contents of the American room of the Palace of Versailles, which will doubtless see its collections increased by donations from generous friends of both nations. It would be wrong, however, to believe that since the return of peace, Mr. de Nolhac has contented himself merely with installing this new room. He has, on the contrary, begun the general reorganization of the museum which he is soon to leave to assume the direction of the Jacquemart André Museum, where, it is to be hoped, he will be able to pursue at leisure his historical researches.

## POSTAGE STAMPS OF CHILE

## III

Previous articles on this subject have been printed in The Christian Science Monitor on October 2 and 24, 1919.

During 1904, the smaller sized telegraph stamps of Chile were surcharged "corros" and used for postage. These appear in two types. The first type, perforated 12, has four values and two designs, 1c. on 20c. ultramarine (head of Valdivia); 2c. brown or yellow brown; 5c. red, and 10c. olive green, showing the Chilean arms, with the supporter of the shield at left without mane or tail. In the second type, 2c. yellow brown; 3c. on 5c., brown red;

3c. on 1 peso, brown; 5c. red; 10c. olive green; 12c. on 5c. brown red, perforated 14; the 3c. on 5c. shows head of Valdivia, the other with arms, the supporter of shield at left with mane and tail. The issue has inverted surcharges, double surcharges and other minor varieties, some of which are very difficult to obtain.

Another regular issue appeared during the years 1905-09, in most attractive design, engraved by the American Bank Note Company. There are 11 values, being 1c. green, 2c. carmine, 3c. yellow brown, 5c. ultramarine, 10c. gray and black, 12c. lake and black, 15c. violet and black, 20c. brown orange and black, 30c. bluish green and black, 50c. ultramarine and black, 1 peso, gold, green, and gray. There is a different portrait of Columbus shown on the lower values from that of the higher, and the peso value is of an entirely distinct pattern from the others, with head in profile. The 12c. and the peso are seldom found in used condition, for some unknown reason, and are scarce either new or used.

## Surcharged for Islands

Perhaps one reason for the scarcity is the fact that in 1910 these two stamps were surcharged "Islands of Juan Fernandez." These islands belong to Chile, and a small settlement is maintained. The 12c. is overprinted 5c. in blue, the 1 peso surcharged either 10c. or 20c. in red, or without value in red maintaining original value. These stamps were used for postage in any part of Chile, as well as the islands designated.

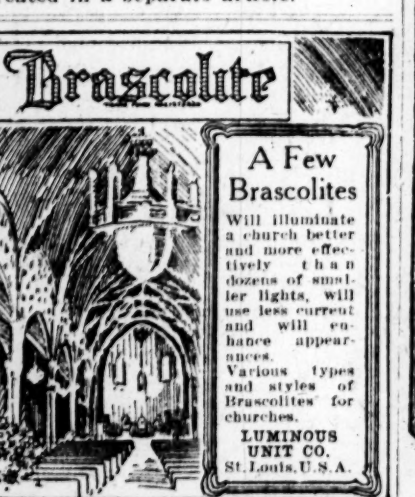
And now appears, perhaps, the most attractive set in the Chilean series, issued in 1910 to commemorate scenes in the War for Independence from Spain. There are 16 values, perforated 12, the designs of the values up to 30c. horizontal, the higher values vertical, in black and other colors, according to value. The set includes 1c. dark green, 2c. lake, 3c. red brown, 5c. deep blue, 10c. gray brown, 12c. vermilion, 15c. slate, 20c. orange red, 25c. ultramarine, 30c. violet, 50c. olive green, 1 peso orange yellow, 2p. red, 5p. yellow green, 10p. dark violet. The collector should study these stamps carefully, for there is a historical picture or monument on each, which is labeled, and much information can be gained from the examination. The higher values have not been greatly used, and unused sets are easier to obtain than those postally used.

## The Current Series

This brings the collector down to the current series of adhesives, a portrait series, of leading presidents and other notables in Chilean history. The designs are in the best style of the American Bank Note Company, and all values above the 5c. have the center portrait in black. The set appeared beginning with the early part of 1911, and as each portrait is titled, the collector should examine each to learn the names of the various portraits. The list includes 1c. deep green, 2c. scarlet, 3c. sepia, 5c. dark blue, 10c. gray, 12c. carmine, 15c. violet, 20c. orange red, 25c. light blue, 30c. brownish bistre, 50c. dark green, 1 peso green, 2p. vermilion, 5p. olive green, 10p. orange. In 1912 and 1913 the 2c. appeared with head of Columbus, and the 10c. also with a change of portrait, and in blue instead of gray. There were also new values, 4c. black brown, 8c. gray, 14c. carmine, 40c. violet, 60c. light blue with new portraits in black. These are all in use, but from 1915 to 1917 one finds reengraved the 5c. slate blue and the 8c. slate. Also the following typographed or surface printed in Chile: 1c. 2c., 4c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 30c., and 50c., in practically the same colors as the engraved stamps. In these, the portraits are engraved, the frames surface printed.

One must not forget that fiscals at brief intervals served for postage, and these were not surcharged. The cancellation shows the use, and should be preserved if possible on the entire envelope. In 1881, one finds in such use the 1c. red, 2c. brown, 5c. blue, 10c. green, and 20c. orange. The two higher values are not easy to obtain. Ten years later the large telegraph stamps of that time are found postally used, these being the 2c. yellow brown, 10c. olive green, 20c. blue, and 1 peso, brown. All are difficult to obtain with genuine postal cancellation. During the year 1900, the revenues 1c. vermilion, 2c. brown, and 2c. blue were used for postage and such use probably was considerable, as copies are not expensive.

One finds also envelope stamps, postage due as well as official stamps used in Chile, but these are best treated in a separate article.



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## ELECTION NIGHT AND A GOVERNOR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Nobody in the streets on election night but a few muffled figures in streaming raincoats and with umbrellas strangely inclined to turn inside out. No mobs before the bulletin boards, roaring their approval or disgust as fresh bulletins were posted about the progress of the voting returns. Not even any fresh bulletins before the newspaper offices.

There seemed only about one place in town where there was any excitement. In the "Big Room," so called, of a hotel that had been chosen as Republican Headquarters, there were lights and men. Hundreds of lights and men.

By astounding chance the writer happened in at one of the most interesting moments in the whole day, the moment when public acclamation of the re-elected Governor was made! A shifty-eyed man, who evidently was office-boy-extraordinary for the evening, had pointed out, with a hist-hist attitude, a little door, leading into a long dim alley. "You folly that alley and you'll cum t' the room where's all the Republican Committee—maybe you'll git some story there." The alley's chief claim to distinction seemed to be that it provided an excellent location for a vendetta. It was damp and shadowy and there were squeaking rats in the walls.

For a woman suddenly to wander into the private room of the Republican State Committee had about as astonishing an effect as anything possibly could have. The room was too dimly lighted and it was impossible to see across it. One or two chairs were half overturned, and one particularly wild-looking man sat with his hand clamped on a telephone.

## Women Unusual Visitors

About every known emotion shot into sharp relief in the faces of those men when they peered through the gloom and saw a woman in their midst. There were muttered "What th—" and "Well I'm—agh—" One man strode across to me and said, very coldly, "What do you want?" He was told, and he launched at once, his face screwed up as if he were sure it was hopeless to expect me to understand—as it was—into the most amazing succession of technical remarks in which I hadn't the slightest interest. And ended up with "As long as you are here—there was all the welcome of a cannibal in his tone—"You might as well stay, I suppose, and see the Governor. He'll be here in five minutes. Sit down there. Hospitable chap!"

The five minutes hadn't passed when a lot of men sauntered in. Chairs scuffed on the floor, every one got up and grinned, with varying degrees of feeling, at one figure in the center of the group.

A slender man, his face very white, his eyes very brown, his hair an indeterminate sort of straw-yellow, was the Governor. A slight smile drifted across his mouth as he felt his hand yanked by one and another of his henchmen. "Thank you—thank you—yes, I know—quite a victory—hello Judge—thanks—" A ready hand hauled off the topcoat, took the gloves and stowed them in a side pocket, in the excitement his own, instead of the Governor's. "Keep my hat on, I guess—cold—don't have to make a speech, do I? Oh, then, the hat will have to come off—" All in the slow, low-pitched voice. He may be Governor of a remarkable State, but at that moment he looked like a shy, diffident boy practically dropping in his tracks from sleepiness.

## The Governor Enters

A moment's confusion and a "Come on—" echoed through the room. A chairman led the Governor through the tiny doorway on to a platform in the big room. The other members of the committee tramped in at their heels. Some of the tall men had to scrooch down to get through the



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doorway. I ducked behind the tallest and heard again a whispered "Where'd she come from?"

At the sight of the re-elected Governor a yelp of enthusiasm spun up from the hundreds of throats. Hats were flung up into the air, and not retrieved until they were trampled, later on, shapeless reminders of their former selves. There were cries of "Hi there—Gov'nor—Guess we didn't 'lik 'em—We wanted yuh an' we got yuh—" And the simple, slim man stood, hands hanging loosely at his sides, the same tired smile on his face, and, as the cheering prolonged itself, turning to wave a friendly hand to an acquaintance standing behind him. Then finally the crowd was quieted enough so that he could speak.

Oratorically it wasn't much of a speech. No roaring or arm-waving either. The voice was a mite harsh and strained, and one could close one's eyes and imagine that a hinterland farmer was speaking, from the accent to the words. But it was a simple, quiet, direct little message, astonishingly free from the natural pride to which a newly re-elected Governor certainly has the right. There was no "I told you so," and "Right must win" gush to it, but a simple appreciation masked beneath a brief statement of what he planned on giving the people whose servant he was. And to the cheering that broke out when he turned away after the last words were finished, there was an absence of rowdy joy, and a depth of dignified pride and satisfaction in the man who is to continue chief executive of the State.

It was successfully summed up in a remark I heard after I had safely negotiated the alley again. "Smart fella that Cal Coolidge. Guess th' State's safe enough with him."

## ARIZONA PROTECTING ITS WILD ANIMALS

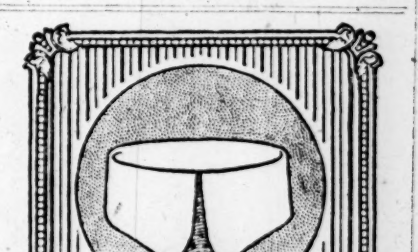
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona.—Arizona now is trying to protect the remnants of the game that was common upon its plains and mountains 50 years ago. When the first white man came across Arizona, its northern forests were filled with elk. Of the native stock none survives, but some 300 head, secured from the Yellowstone, are being protected in forest reserves southeast of Flagstaff and in the Graham Mountains. Antelope once were seen in bands of hundreds. Today only a few survivors exist in the forests.

Of mountain sheep probably a half dozen bands are in existence in the southern part of the State, having strayed over from Mexico. One such band is in the Santa Catalinas and another in the desert buttes near Tinajas Altas. Elk, antelope and sheep all are protected by law. The deer season has been cut down to a bare month in the year and only one buck is permitted to a hunter.

Beaver once were known in every running stream of the southwest. As early as 1820, trapping parties, some of them from Hudson Bay, traveled over the Arizona valleys, and the beaver were soon killed out. Reports from mountain streams now tell of new construction of beaver dams, the animals very evidently having maintained existence since the time they were actively hunted. They also are protected by law.

There has come a recommendation that a degree of protection be given the bear. State Game Warden Prochaska insists that the Arizona bear are harmless and should not be slaughtered. Most of the Arizona bear live in the foothill counties and of the small, black, woolly variety that assuredly are no more offensive than pigs, doing no damage and living mainly upon acorns, roots and grubs. The grizzly has disappeared entirely, as well as the big cinnamon.



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## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 984)

## Proportional Rules in Elections

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As the problems of Capital and Labor and the high cost of living seem too deep for Congress and our state legislatures, Americans are beginning to ask themselves whether we do not need here the modern system of electing representatives—proportional representation, as it is called—which has been introduced in many other countries and in three of our own cities. In this connection I want to bring to the attention of your readers the fact that elections on the new plan are about to be held in two American cities, and that the counting of the votes under the proportional rules, which reveals the secret of true representation, is open to the public. These elections should be witnessed by scores of patriotic Americans, especially representatives of civic organizations, from Maine to California.

The second election of the commission in Kalamazoo, Michigan, under the Hare system of proportional representation, is to be held on November 4. The third election of the council of Ashtabula, Ohio, under the same system will be held on the same day.

The completion of the count at the central electoral headquarters will take place in Kalamazoo either immediately after the returns from the precincts come in—the evening of November 4—or the following day. In Ashtabula the completion of the count will probably take place on November 5.

(Signed) C. G. HOAG.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1919.

## The Ontario Elections

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your many readers place such implicit faith in the information which is printed in The Christian Science Monitor that it would be unfortunate were incorrect news items left uncorrected.

On page two of the October 21 issue, referring to the Ontario elections, appears the statement "James Simpson, a Radical Socialist, was elected in West York." As this statement is not referred to in today's issue I am writing to inform you that Dr. Forbes Godfrey, the Conservative opponent of Mr. Simpson, has secured



## ALL STRIKES CALLED OFF IN BARCELONA

Sudden Revulsion of Feeling Toward Conciliation Occurs—Employers and Syndicalists Desire Fresh Start Together

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Things at Barcelona, more troubled and in deeper social difficulties, it is urged by many reasonable people, than any other first-class city in civilization today, have taken some extraordinary turns in recent times. The developments have been of the kaleidoscopic character, situations that seemed insoluble without something of a revolutionary kind occurring have been apparently solved for the time being, and the general tone at present is one of improvement and a mutual realization that existence was impossible on the lines taken by the three sides, meaning the workers, the employers, and the government.

At the moment the state of siege has been raised, for the first time for long, but the constitutional guarantees have not been restored, which is a sore point with the people, since the military still remain possessed of a most uncomfortably large measure of power, and, with absolute impartiality and clear reason, it may be said that the military rule of Catalonia is its curse, and that the Province can never be brought into sympathy with Madrid while it continues—though it has been the definite policy of all Conservative governments hitherto to continue it. The proposition is so obvious that it is remarkable that the Spanish Government in these times should so persistently try the opposite course, and then, when things get very bad indeed, should find itself in the position of being obliged to intensify this military policy for the purpose of preserving order.

### Castilian Militarism

Comparatively enlightened and advanced, Catalonia is the last place in Spain on which intensified Castilian militarism should be tried, even when anarchy is on foot, but it is the place where there has been most of it. The time comes inevitably, as recently, when a sudden break must be made in these mistaken courses. About the same time that the state of siege was ended, the King signed a national amnesty by which 6000 political prisoners, who had been sentenced mostly for political and social offenses, and for offenses against neutrality during the war, were let loose. Sentences were also reduced in the case of prisoners who had been convicted of certain offenses against the common law. A large proportion of these 6000 were Catalonians.

It was put forward that this step was taken to solemnize the ending of the European war, and in the notice of the amnesty, as printed in the "Gaceta," it was thoughtfully stated that if any of the 6000 committed any further offenses of like character during the next 10 years, they would lose the benefit of the amnesty, that is to say they would then have to finish the sentences now remitted, as well as serve any new ones that might be imposed. The Spanish people, generally, are not very susceptible to so-called kindness of this sort, but on the whole the amnesty seems to be a good thing.

And now the patroness and the syndicalists have virtually agreed to try their very best to make a new start altogether. The strikes and lock-outs have been suddenly shut off in a feeling of desperation and the knowledge that something terrible must happen if this old policy were to be continued; and there was a sudden revulsion of feeling toward conciliation, the Sanchez de Toca Government quickly finding it to take advantage of this and assist, being for conciliation itself all the time. All this is very good indeed. The question is as to the durability of the improved situation and what is to be done to consolidate and remove the undoubted grievances of both sides, particularly those of the syndicalists, for if the arrangements remain as at present there can be no durability.

### Causes of Improvement

The improvement is due first to the weariness of all the Catalonians, patrons and workers, of the dog's life they were all leading during the period of terror. It was evident that both sides were organizing their means and methods in this respect, and that the situation was rapidly becoming worse. It was due also to the policy of the Toca Government, a policy which would not have been followed by Mr. Dato, the chief of his own party, and still less by the more advanced Conservatives. Even Sanchez de Toca tried to avoid applying it in full measure until he found that it was the only hope.

The military authorities in Barcelona, dominating the whole situation as they do, and falling ever to bring a ray of hope into this troubled part of Spain, but swagging about and clanking their swords most irritatingly at every possible opportunity, have been a constant stumbling block to a real, sincere, settlement. Not but what soldiers and force have been necessary to preserve order in increasingly threatening circumstances, but they have done their business with so little tact and caused so much unnecessary irritation.

Shortly after the accession of Sanchez de Toca to premiership he sent a new Civil Governor to Barcelona, Julio Amado, director of the Correspondencia Militar. This man, rather a curious selection as it seemed at the time, but one with great possibilities, reported after a thorough examination of the situation, with an eye not unfriendly to the militarists, that conciliation was the only way. It was tried in the case of the last Romanes Government—tried then for the first time, and seemed to be

succeeding well, when, amid howls of execration and condemnation from the Conservatives, the Count had to resign, and conciliation with Labor in Catalonia and everywhere else was abandoned, though the retiring Premier warned all concerned that it was the only way.

The Maura-Clerist Government that succeeded adopted all its traditional methods of dealing with the people's grievances when the people were clamoring for an amelioration—guns, prisons, tyranny, terror, all in increased intensity. By them Catalonia was brought nearer to overwhelming disaster than ever before. Now comes Sanchez de Toca, and in effect he has reverted to the Romanes policy, without some of the ideals that the Count cherished in the way of new bodies, organizations, industrial parliaments, and various political and social machinery for the making of a new world. For the time being the new policy has succeeded, and the moral of it all is writ large and is very plain.

## MEN TAKEN BACK TO BE DISCHARGED

Three New Orleans Steamship Companies Which Acceded to Demands of Longshoremen Get Shipping Board Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The United States Shipping Board yesterday ordered three shipping companies which had acceded to the demands of the striking longshoremen at New Orleans, and for whom the men had returned to work, to discharge at once these men under penalty of being stricken from the lists of the Shipping Board and of being compelled to return the ships allocated to them to the board. The firms involved are the Gulf Navigation Company, the Richard Meyer Ship Company and Louis Carvalso, Inc. They are operating nine ships belonging to the Shipping Board, which announced that any company employing strikers other than on the terms fixed by the National Adjustment Commission would be denied ships. The United States Shipping Board controls 80 per cent of the vessels operating into and out of this port, so that this order means that the strike of 2000 longshoremen must continue until the adjustment commission makes its award, which will not be before the middle of November.

### Striking Printers Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The threat of M. G. Scott, president of the International Typographical Union, through his representative, I. M. Campbell, that unless the striking newspaper printers here returned to work within 24 hours the charter of the local union would be forfeited, had a decisive effect. Most of the Tennessee's workmen are back at their typewriters, and it is understood that those who left The Banner and The American, local afternoon publications, will return.

### Situation Seems Stationary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The coal strike situation in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland has now reached the stationary stage, with practically all non-union miners working and union miners idle. Reports of increased production continue to come in from the non-union fields of the four states. Reports were also received here that some of the union mines in the West Virginia fields had resumed operations, though only a few men were at work.

### Plan to Enjoin Strikers

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The H. L. Handy Company, meat packers, yesterday announced that steps had been taken seeking to enjoin striking workmen from picketing the plant and that of the Springfield Provision Company, where late on Tuesday a clash between strikers and strike-breakers resulted in the shooting of two men and the arrest of six for carrying dangerous weapons and on other charges. The strike has been on nearly three weeks without progress toward settlement.

### Shipbuilders Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The strike of 1968 shipbuilders at the Chicago Shipbuilding Company's plant at South Chicago, ended here yesterday. The men returned pending negotiations with the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. The men demanded \$1 an hour. They were receiving 80 cents an hour, the scale fixed by the fleet corporation.

### LAKE ORE SHIPMENTS TO CEASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Iron ore shipments from the Minnesota ranges are expected to close down completely for the season by November 20. The Oliver Mining Company has announced that its program calls for stopping shipments from mines to docks by November 15, and independents are expected to ship only a small tonnage after that date.

### PREHISTORIC RELICS FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon—Teeth and tusks of prehistoric elephants were found recently near Corvallis. The discoveries have led to further investigations by Oregon Agricultural College as the remains are considered of much value and interest.

## MEN MUST ACT TO END COAL STRIKE

No Recession From Government's Injunction Plan Considered, It Is Announced—Federal Control of Prices Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Abandonment of the coal strike was made the condition precedent to a withdrawal of the government's injunction proceedings against officials of the United Mine Workers of America, in an announcement at the Department of Justice yesterday. Judge C. B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney-General, left Washington last night for Indianapolis, where the order temporarily restraining the mine officials from directing the coal strike will come up in the United States Court for adjudication on Saturday. "The strike is a violation of law," Judge Ames said in reply to the proposal by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the injunction be vacated on a promise that the miners and operators would resume negotiations.

"As long as it continues, we are going to proceed in the courts," said Judge Ames. "The dispute between mine owners and the workers is an entirely different question. The government cannot tolerate a continued violation of the law, such as this strike constitutes."

### Victory of Law and Order

President Wilson's telegram of congratulations to Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, on his reelection Tuesday, is interpreted here as having a direct bearing upon the coal strike. "When law and order is the issue," the President telegraphed, "all Americans stand together," and the President has declared that the supremacy of the law is at stake in the strike of the miners. Therefore, a promise upon the part of the miners' officials to call off the strike, it was stated at the Department of Justice, will not be considered sufficient. The strike must actually end before the government will abandon legal measures against the miners.

There was an expectation in some quarters here yesterday that other groups of organized labor, including the railroad employees, would continue their efforts to bring about a settlement before Saturday.

With Judge Ames in Indianapolis, the headquarters of officials of the United Mine Workers of America, it was thought probable that these officials themselves would make new overtures to the government for a settlement.

### Federal Control Restored

In the meantime every preparation is being made by the government to meet all eventualities. Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, obtained an order from President Wilson yesterday restoring all the former power of the Fuel Administrator, which will enable him to establish maximum prices for anthracite coal at the first sign of profiteering. The United States Railroad Administration is elaborating the machinery for distributing such bituminous coal as may be produced.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, said the number of rail employees made idle by the coal strike would increase as the strike continues, but he thought most of them would soon be employed in moving classes of freight, which, because of the heavy traffic recently, had been congested in depots and warehouses, and that some of this freight could be moved in open-top cars. However, train crews made idle by the coal strike lose their pay, and he doubted if the prospective weekly loss of from 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons of coal traffic would be made up from the delayed traffic mentioned above. Consequently the railroads may show decreased earnings for the period of the strike.

### Some Miners Returning

Reports to the National Coal Association yesterday from West Virginia, indicated that production of bituminous coal for that day would reach 200,000 tons, or more than half of the State's normal daily production. Sixteen mines resumed operations yesterday, over the number opening on Tuesday. The Department of Justice was informed that 50 per cent more miners returned to work in two counties in Colorado yesterday, and other districts of that State showed an improvement. These were encouraging reports, but do not substantially alter production figures for the Nation.

The National Coal Association, in a statement replying to charges of oppression and profiteering by the operators, made by Samuel Gompers, said: "The operators stand ready to present information on these subjects at any place and at any time before a proper tribunal, as proposed by President Wilson." It was further asserted that the operators will meet absolutely any conditions for settling the strike President Wilson may prescribe.

### Status of Steel Strike

Steel workers in Joliet, Illinois, who telegraphed to President Wilson for an explanation of his course in trying to induce the miners to arbitrate, while not, ostensibly, trying to induce the United States Steel Corporation to arbitrate differences with its striking employees, were answered by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, as follows:

"The law does not prohibit the strike of the steel workers, while it does expressly prohibit any concert of action to reduce the output of coal. The government has acted in the coal strike to enforce the law. If there was any law violated in the steel strike, I should not hesitate to act against either the steel corporation

or the strikers. The coal strike involves issues entirely different from those involved in the steel strike." Gilbert A. Currie, (R.), Representative from Michigan, has made public a letter written by him to those of his constituents in the tenth district who are coal miners, in which he urges them to return to work, as proof that they do not approve an illegal strike, which, he declares, must collapse if free government is to survive.

### Miners Ask Settlement

Striking Coal Men Insist That Operators Negotiate Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—With the officials of the United Mine Workers

## LABOR MEN OPPOSE EMPLOYERS' PLAN

Protest Made in International Conference Against Proposal for Exceptions to Eight-Hour Day and 48-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Employer delegates, led by D. S. Marjoribanks of Great Britain and Jules Carlier of Belgium, presented a plan for the working day and working week which was strongly opposed by

workers, said that they must have the eight-hour day and 48-hour week as a maximum. They also want Saturday afternoon for rest. In recognition of advantages already gained by workers in certain countries, Mr. Jouhaux introduced the following amendment to Mr. Barnes' motion:

"The draft convention concerning the eight-hour day and the 48-hour week as maximum, as drafted by the organizing committee, is adopted by the conference as a basis for discussion."

### Mr. Gompers Protests

Samuel Gompers, who appeared in the convention for the first time, declared: "The time for pussy-footing is past and the time for plain speaking has arrived. The charge of limitation of output against workers is only incidental and a repetition of that which we hear from employers everywhere."

"If I quote correctly, among the proposals of the employers of the various countries, and as read by Mr. Marjoribanks, it is not only permissible under certain conditions to work 56 hours a week, but also under certain circumstances 300 extra hours of work a year may be imposed on the toilers, at least not more than 300 hours, and then the proviso is that further exceptions may be made so that additional hours may be imposed."

"It is a fact that there is more produced by the worker, everything else being equal, in an eight-hour day than in a 10-hour or 12-hour day."

The draft convention of the organization committee as presented by Mr. Barnes was adopted and made the basis for discussion today.

### Conditions Proposed

He proposed that the conference, while admitting the general rule of limiting daily work to eight hours, or 48 hours a week, declare that the rule is subject to certain conditions, including maintenance and increase of output and the following specific exceptions:

"Special consideration must be given to work executed by order of an official authority in the interests of national defense, to maintain public services and in connection with urgent work the execution of which is imperative either to prevent or to repair accidents which might stop work."

"The limit of 48 hours per week or eight hours per day may be exceeded and extended to a maximum of an average week of 56 hours in those industries where continuous processes are carried out by successive shifts."

### Additional Hours

"Where the character or nature of the work demands, the legislation or agreements made between employers and workpeople may extend the duration of a working day beyond eight hours, it being understood that the authorized maximum of additional hours per year should not exceed 300."

"The Bureau of International Labor may, in exceptional cases and pending restoration of normal conditions of production, call for international agreements to make further exceptions in favor of certain industries whose products are indispensable for food supply and for transport by land and by water. The duration in no case will exceed five years."

The plan submitted by Mr. Marjoribanks was not approved by the employer representatives of Holland or of Italy.

Mr. Jouhaux, speaking for the

## WOMEN'S CONGRESS DRAWS TO A CLOSE

Subjects Discussed Include Night Work for Men and Women, Maternity Benefits, and Work in "Hazardous Occupations"

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The International Working Women's Congress is finishing its work at noon today, having effected a valuable interchange of ideas, reached some conclusions in regard to Labor as related to women and children and made recommendations as to their application to various countries where, because of varying conditions, one rule will not apply.

Prohibition of night work for men and women in all industries except those which are in continuous operation by reason of public necessity, was discussed yesterday, delegates from the United States, France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and Japan contending that this prohibition should affect men and women alike, while the British, Polish and Italian delegations held that any international resolution to this effect should prohibit night work for women in all industries, and for men in all save continuous industries.

### Proposal Called Reactionary

A resolution which classed men and women together in the prohibition of night work was branded as reactionary by Mary MacArthur, British delegate, since, in some European countries, women had not been allowed to work at night for some years. She favored the retention of such laws and the extension of them to men, with the exception of continuous industries.

Discussion of a resolution providing for maternity benefits and protection was continued yesterday, the points in question being whether maternity indemnity should be granted to all women or only to women engaged in gainful occupations, and the manner in which the amount of this monetary allowance should be determined, whether it should be an adequate allowance for the mother and child, or whether the minimum wage of a country should be the basis of allotment.

### "Hazardous Occupations"

The following resolution concerning the employment of women in "hazardous occupations" was adopted:

"1. Prohibition of home work in such occupations."

"2. No exception of small factories from the regulations governing the industry."

"3. Prohibition of the employment of women in trades which cannot be made healthy for women as potential mothers."

"4. An international inquiry to be instituted in order to ascertain the scope of measures which have been adopted in different countries to control dangerous occupations and publication of the result, this with the object of making clearly known which countries fall short of the standards already established in the most advanced."

"5. The appointment of a committee of women under the League of Nations, international in personnel, to coordinate the work of national research in the dangerous trades with a view to eliminating poisonous substances through the substitution of non-poisonous, and where this is impossible to devise new and efficient methods of protection."

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## VICTORY EVIDENT FOR AMERICANISM

Washington Views Tuesday's Elections as Also a Strong Indorsement of Law and Order and National Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Results of national importance, as distinct from local and political considerations, were clearly discernible in the state elections held on Tuesday. Among the major features of the elections, as seen in Washington, was the victory for Americanism over radicalism and extremism of all characters, the indorsement of law and order and the maintenance of constitutional government in the United States, together with one more crushing demonstration of the futility of combating national prohibition.

These features of Tuesday's elections heartened statesmen who were inclined to be apprehensive over the period of industrial stress through which the Nation is going. Sentiment as expressed at the polls where national issues were concerned was taken as an indication that the voter, who, in the last analysis, appoints the government, clearly indorses the domestic issues and meets them with the slogan of "Americanism."

For the first time in history, apparently, a President of the United States congratulated a political opponent on his success, when President Wilson yesterday wired congratulations to Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, on his tremendous majority "for law and order."

### Warning to Radical Elements

The result of the Massachusetts elections was hailed here as of national importance, as being a warning to radical elements in Labor everywhere that Republicans and Democrats of all shades of opinion are unanimous on one question at least, that is that they will stand like a stone wall to uphold the institutions of America. Leading Democrats in Congress were as enthusiastic over the Massachusetts elections as were the Republicans, who saw in it also an augury that the Bay State would be in the Republican fold at the next national election.

Except in New Jersey, where a Democratic Governor was elected by a narrow margin, the liquor interests were everywhere routed, and, even in New Jersey, where the successful candidate for Governor had the backing of the wet forces, the result will ultimately react unfavorably on the successful party, some of the Democratic leaders declared yesterday.

### Prohibition Results

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, summed up the lesson of the election, as far as prohibition is concerned, as follows:

"The defeat of the referendum on the federal amendment in Ohio spells disaster for the whole wet referendum movement in the United States. Ohio is the only state in the Union that has a constitutional provision for a referendum on the federal amendment. In Washington, the only other state where the Supreme Court indorsed a referendum by a divided court, the petition for the referendum is contested, and doubtless no election will ever be called. In Oregon and Maine, the courts have decided against the referendum. Cases are pending in the supreme courts of Nebraska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, California, Michigan and Colorado. In Idaho and Utah, the wets failed to secure their petition. Petitions have been circulated in Wisconsin, Arizona, Nevada, Missouri and South Dakota.

"The defeat of the wets in Ohio clinches victory for the Eighteenth Amendment, even if a referendum was legal. In all probability there will never be another referendum in any state on the federal amendment. Even if it were permitted, they would only have a fighting chance in Missouri, Wisconsin and California. This would leave 42; six more states than are needed to ratify. Kentucky's victory is significant. Massachusetts' victory for law and order makes each citizen prouder than ever that he is an American. November 4 will have a place in history because it has settled the wet referendum issue and the issue of law and order and Americanism."

### Vote of Returned Soldiers

It is regarded as significant that the hope placed by the liquor interests in the vote of the returned soldiers proved to be a delusion, for in no state where there was a wet and dry issue did the wets show any material gain, and in most places they showed decisive cuts in their majorities.

Politicians with an eye to the political barometer pretended to see good omens for their respective parties, but on the whole the elections appeared to indicate the continuation of the trend toward Republican gains which was demonstrated in the last congressional elections.

### Massachusetts Vote Surveyed

Conditions Which Contributed to Record Majority for Mr. Coolidge.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts—"I congratulate you upon your election as a victory for law and order. When that is the issue, all Americans stand together."

Such was the wording of a telegram from President Wilson to Calvin Coolidge, on Tuesday reelected Governor of this State. The summary of the issues in the election as presented in the telegram is undoubtedly the explanation of the public attitude which resulted in the election itself.

Last year, Richard H. Long, so overwhelmingly defeated on Tuesday by Mr. Coolidge, lost the governorship by

less than 20,000 votes. This year it was generally considered, at the start of the campaign, that he had an even better chance.

### Police Issue Prominent

The strike of the Boston police, however, injected an issue which shortly became paramount. The Democratic Party introduced in its platform an expression to the effect that the policemen, dismissed from the force by Mr. Coolidge's police commissioner, should be reinstated, on the ground that they had already been punished, and, in view of their long service and experience, could be trusted to perform their duties in the future.

This was relied upon to catch the Labor vote, which was expected to back up the police strongly, particularly after the general strike originally recommended in support of the police had been called off. For a time it seemed that the support of Labor would swing the State for Mr. Long. The press, however, was almost unanimously opposed to Mr. Long's candidacy, and certain Democrats, including some prominent lawyers and manufacturers, announced their opposition to Mr. Long on the police issue. The Republican State Committee declared that Mr. Coolidge stood for law and order, and that his opponent stood for Bolshevism and anarchy.

### Battle Squarely Waged

The press, from the start favorable to Mr. Coolidge, spread this view before the voters of the State. Speakers of prominence, including former President Taft and Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, spoke at Republican rallies in the interest of Mr. Coolidge. The deplorable results of disorder were explained, and the importance of the reelection of Mr. Coolidge in the interest of the preservation of orderly government was insisted upon. The result appeared in the final election figures, which showed Mr. Coolidge to have obtained 317,608 votes, against 193,335 for Mr. Long. It is said that the vote for Mr. Coolidge was the largest ever given a Governor in this State. The entire Republican ticket was victorious.

Mr. Coolidge is regarded as a strong possibility for the Republican candidacy for the presidency next year. The Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts have indorsed him strongly, and he will be acceptable to business interests everywhere, it is expected. The size of his plurality, it was admitted before the election, would determine to a considerable degree his chances for the presidential nomination.

### Mr. Long's Strength

It is interesting to note that Mr. Long carried only five cities and five towns in the State, but that practically all these cities and towns are industrial centers having powerful and militant Labor organizations. Boston, Lawrence, Lynn, Peabody, and Woburn were the cities carried by Mr. Long; Southbridge, Clinton, Blackston, Milford, and Millville the towns. The explanation of the Long victory in Boston lies mainly in the predominantly Democratic character of the electorate. It seems quite clear that every class in the community, with the exception of organized Labor, supported Mr. Coolidge, considering those classes as a whole. The farmers, business men, clergymen, educators, the press, and lawyers were for Mr. Coolidge, with few exceptions.

### New York Assembly Results

Republicans Gain 15 Members and Socialists Three

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Complete returns of the vote for the State Assembly show that the Socialists increased their representation from two to five. The Republicans elected 109 out of 150 members of the Assembly, a gain of 16. The Democrats dropped from 54 to 36. Women candidates for the Assembly did not fare well, except in the case of Elizabeth Van R. Gillett, who is the first woman to be sent to the Legislature from an up-State district. She is a Democrat. Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, who was elected to the Assembly last year on the Republican ticket in the second Suffolk district, was defeated by William G. Carroll, Democrat. Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, Democrat, the only other woman to serve in the Assembly, was defeated in the seventh Manhattan district by Noel B. Fox, Republican.

### Setback for Tammany

New York Machine Lost Several Important Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Tammany's losses in the election here are accepted as of wider than city or state interest. Tammany won the New York County Surrogate office and two City Court justiceships; it lost the presidency of the Board of Aldermen, the presidency of the Borough of Manhattan, two Supreme Court justiceships and several other places. Republican candidates generally were successful through a sweep of independent voting. But the results, while seeming to shake the power of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, have apparently given more strength to the influence of William Randolph Hearst.

Robert I. Luce, Supreme Court justice, selected by Gov. A. E. Smith in preference to a Democrat more acceptable to the Hearst faction, was opposed by Mr. Hearst and lost his place on the bench to Philip J. McCook, Republican. Irwin Untermyer, chosen by Tammany for that bench, after Tammany had refused to renominate Justice Joseph E. Newburger, was defeated after a campaign by Republicans, independent Democrats and independents in protest against Tammany interference in court affairs. Justice Newburger won in face of every device of Tammany politics. He was backed by the newly formed Judiciary Party and Republican and in-

dependent voters, and his election is called proof that the temper of the electorate at present is resentful toward every attempt to dictate its ballot on the part or in the interests of any organization.

Representative F. H. LaGuardia's victory over Tammany's candidate for the aldermanic presidency was also apparently an approval of his attacks on the Democratic Administration, national as well as city. The whole situation is held to be a rebuke for the Hyman administration, and from the great majority piled up for Governor Smith when he was elected, Tammany's voting strength was cut down in a remarkable manner. Henry H. Curran, Republican city magistrate, was elected president of Manhattan Borough, a Tammany stronghold. Richard H. Smith was returned to the City Court bench despite Tammany's endeavors to unseat him.

Mr. LaGuardia says Tammany's "strangle hold" is finally broken. He and Mr. Curran will cast 5 of the 16 votes in the Board of Estimate.

James A. Foley, Mr. Murphy's son-in-law, was elected surrogate.

### Socialists Unseat Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Socialist vote here as gauged by the 126,365 ballots for James Oseal, candidate for the aldermanic presidency, was lower than that received by their mayoralty candidate in 1917 and higher than that polled by their last gubernatorial candidate; the former got 145,332, the peak of the Socialist vote thus far, and the latter about 84,000. Two Socialists unseated Democratic assemblymen in the Bronx. Another Socialist was reelected, one defeated the Republican-Democratic fusion against him and the others lost because of the same combination.

### Buffalo Senatorial Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Ross Graves, state Senator, was elected a member of the City Commission. His resignation from the Senate and a special election to choose his successor are expected.

### Public Ownership Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A proposal to instruct delegates to the coming State Constitutional Convention to submit to electors a constitutional provision granting to the State and municipalities the power to acquire income-producing utilities was carried at the Chicago election here on Tuesday by a large majority. A proposal for the submission of a proposed initiative and referendum provision for the new Constitution to the electors also carried.

Voters also approved the non-partisan election of city aldermen and voted bonds totaling \$34,600,000, mostly for street improvements, advocated by the Chicago Plan Commission. Unofficial returns also indicate that a plan for redistricting the city into 50 wards instead of 35, as at present, carried. Under this plan one alderman will be elected from each ward instead of two. The two-year term for aldermen is retained.

### Few Leaguers Win Nebraska Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Only a handful of members of the Non-Partisan League, not to exceed 12 in number, were successful in their candidacies for membership in the State Constitutional Convention which meets the first Tuesday in December. Among the defeated were several leaders of the organization. A little more than a third of the delegates elected are lawyers, while bankers and business men, with a sprinkling of 20 farmers, make up the remainder of the list. The league was the target of a fierce campaign conducted by an organization of business men who took as their slogan "No North Dakota in Ours," and made Townsleyism their issue.

### Test of Hare System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KALAMAZOO, Michigan—What is regarded as a fairly representative City Commission, was elected here on Tuesday with the Hare system of proportional representation from the list of 24 candidates. Two candidates were elected on first choice ballots. They were Dr. W. E. Upjohn and Alexander Velleman. The five other candidates who won their places in the transfer of ballots are Albert Tembuschen, A. J. Tobb, Capt. C. R. Myers, Dr. Paul T. Butler, and Truxton Talbot.

Kalamazoo voters rejected a proposal to issue bonds in the sum of \$1,260,000 for the purpose of extending the municipal electric plant.

### Results in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Final figures in New Jersey gubernatorial contest give Edward J. Edwards, Democrat, 216,244 votes, and Newton A. K. Bugbee, Republican, 202,166 votes. Six districts of southern New Jersey are still to be heard from, but it is believed they will not affect the count. The Republicans will control both branches of the next Legislature, and so can offset any proposition made by the Democrats.

The dry forces say that the governorship will have no effect upon the State's attitude toward prohibition, as it will be impossible for the newly-elected Governor, who was the candidate of the wets, to fulfill any pre-election promises of giving liquor back to those who desire it.

### CHILE DENIES CESSION

SANTIAGO, Chile—Categorical denial of reports from Washington that Chile had ceded to Bolivia a strip of land north of Arica which would give Bolivia an outlet to the sea was made by the Chilean Government yesterday.

## COMMENT ON VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Press of the Country Regards It as a Protest Against Radicalism and a Triumph for the Standards of Free Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts—Editorial comment on the election of Calvin Coolidge as Governor of Massachusetts over Richard H. Long is so general that a victory has been won for law and order over radicalism, and that Americanism has been vindicated.

Mr. Coolidge's own views of the case, as presented in a statement to the United Press, are that the people realized "that the only protection of life and property was in the stability of the government. There is no prejudice against organized Labor, no disposition to oppose it," said Mr. Coolidge. "The humane laws of our State have been enacted with a view to protecting those who toil, and represent an expression of public opinion which has not changed for the welfare and happiness of the wage earners of the Commonwealth." Appended are extracts from editorials in newspapers throughout the country on the Massachusetts election.

### Boston Globe

"What does the verdict mean? 'Law and order?' Most emphatically. But with the campaign over, all should cheerfully agree that the more than 190,000 votes which were cast for the Democratic ticket were not cast by men who are against law and order. It would be sad to think that true. Anyone who wants to believe in Massachusetts does not want to believe that. It is time to stop calling names. Those nearly 200,000 people voting the Democratic ticket simply refused to accept 'law and order' as the true issue." The Globe points out that there was no real "Labor vote," because some large industrial cities went strongly for Mr. Coolidge, and that though rash counsel of Labor has been rebuked, "it is not to be taken as a license for reactionaries; and if they should proceed far on that assumption they will be the next to receive a rebuke from the same electorate." It is also pointed out that there is no "soldier vote": "The soldier is a citizen soldier; he wants no other classification than that of general citizenship."

### New York Sun

"Massachusetts beat the mob" is the title of an editorial in the New York Sun, which says of the election: "It means that malicious men promoting revolution, self-seeking men using social unrest to serve their selfish ambitions, conscienceless politicians who seize upon the passions lowest of the basest element in the community to win advancement, will be repudiated."

### New York Tribune

Speaking of the Labor aspect of the election, the New York Tribune says: "Nowadays the masses of people have come to appreciate the menace to public interest and safety contained in the activities of ambitious and thoroughly organized minorities. The public can protect itself against such aggressions. It need not become a victim, unless it wants to. And it is ready everywhere to announce its intention not to become a victim. Massachusetts has only led the way."

### New York Times

"Massachusetts has done another notable service to orderly American freedom. Hers was the cardinal election of the year. Its happy result will encourage and strengthen sober good sense, conservative feeling, the resolution to maintain American institutions, yielding nothing to violence or wild innovation."

### New York World

The reelection of Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts by a plurality that may reach 130,000 is by far the most important political event that happened in the United States yesterday. Never was a victory better deserved than that which Governor Coolidge won in the name of law and order and

never was a defeat more richly merited than that which overwhelmed a faithless Democratic Party and its candidate.

The Massachusetts Democratic organization sold out to the Sinn Feiners and the Boston police strikers, in the belief that there was an un-American Irish vote and an un-American Labor vote sufficiently large to carry an election on an issue of free riot. President Wilson and the Treaty of Peace were repudiated and Governor Coolidge was assailed for doing his duty in dealing with the mutinous Boston police strikers.

Massachusetts, in spite of economic discontent and Labor unrest, has magnificently vindicated its Americanism. The victory of Governor Coolidge is the most encouraging proof which could be offered at a time like this that the heart of the Nation is still sound and that the old traditions have not been forgotten.

### Springfield Republican

"Governor Coolidge's responsibilities are even wider and run even deeper than would be indicated by a bipartisan victory, for victory would be turned into disaster if it should be taken advantage of by the forces of reaction. Then there would be the battle to fight again. Governor Coolidge's reelection meant that his stand for the preservation of law and order was overwhelmingly indorsed. But that indorsement was in no way a denial of the fact that for the public welfare there must be social and economic readjustments. What it did deny was that such readjustments could be dictated in Massachusetts by force and violence."

### Boston Traveler

"Analysis of the vote for Mr. Long would show four classes of voters: Democrats who had always been Democrats and always intend to be, no matter what happens; independents who were misinformed or deceived as to the real issues; sympathizers with the striking police of Boston, and men of radical tendencies. When the first two of these four classes are deducted, it leaves a gratifyingly small showing of malcontents."

### Boston Record

"The people of this country will not be flouted and exploited by any group or any agitator. This is a lesson to sink home into the heart of every man and every woman in this Nation today. All over this land there is being preached a vicious doctrine, a stinking doctrine, which is precisely similar in its power for evil to the effort conducted here in this State during the last two months. It signifies little that many who followed the lead of leadership of Mr. Long were patriotic in their thoughts and honorable in their intentions. Those who were not consciously a part of the evil program to lower standards of Americanism and to imperil the foundations of our free government, were victims; and these may soberly consider the results of the test made in our State."

### San Francisco Chronicle

"The reelection of Coolidge under the circumstances is an affair of national importance. It conveys a message that cannot be mistaken. It is a plain intimation that Americans are becoming tired of the attempts to control all industries and politics by resorting to intimidation, and the mandate will be heard by those to whom it is addressed."

### Chattanooga Times

"The result in Massachusetts is reassuring and heartening to the patriotic people of the Nation. It is not to be regarded as a Republican victory so much as it is a victory for law and order—a victory for public decency and a victory of all the people against a few of the people who are seeking to enter the thin edge of the wedge to disrupt the American Republic and to destroy its institutions."

### St. Paul Pioneer Press

"A stinging condemnation of government by mob force and politics by mob appeal."

### Worcester Telegram

The Worcester Telegram calls editorial attention to the fact that Boston voted for Mr. Long, in the following words: "The one great issue of the election for state officials was the condition of Boston, its wild, reckless condition. The fact that the

casting of Democratic ballots was largely reduced means that there have been in that party thousands of men who do not belong there. But there are still many thousands left, and they are going on making this country wrong as far as possible. They are working day and night to oppose everything rationally American, to break down this Republic, to blast its every righteous and sanely human principles."

### Providence Journal

"The reelection of Governor Coolidge puts new heart into the forces of law and order everywhere. No 'soviet government in the United States! No class tyranny! No division of allegiance by city employees! No Labor union government within our city, state and federal governments! That is what the Coolidge triumph means."

### Baltimore American

"A clean-cut American victory against the forces of unrest and radicalism."

### Atlanta Constitution

"A triumph for law and order over which the whole country will rejoice."

## MAYOR REELECTED IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, California—James Rolph Jr. was reelected Mayor on Tuesday, defeating Eugene Schmitz, a former Mayor, by approximately 30,000 plurality.

In the contest for district attorney, Matthew Brady, police judge, was leading Charles M. Fickert, incumbent. The campaign for the district attorneyship was given unusual prominence because of the fact that Mr. Fickert led the prosecution of Mooney and others charged with murder in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb explosions in 1916. All candidates ran on non-partisan tickets, there being no party designations.

## OLE HANSON STILL IN DRIVE AGAINST REDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts—Ole Hansen, former Mayor of Seattle, Washington, who was in this city for a short time yesterday morning on his way from Augusta, Maine, to Bridgeport, Connecticut, said that he has made 37 addresses in 22 states, and would continue to talk until Bolshevism is driven out of the country. He said that Massachusetts had declared for law and order in the reelection of Calvin Coolidge as Governor, and advised a nation-wide drive to arrest all radicals and deport all aliens of radical tendencies.

### LITHUANIANS ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts—Lithuanians of this city are making plans for a national campaign in aid of Lithuania, and to protest against the occupation of Lithuanian territory by German, Polish and Russian forces.

### SUGAR PRICE IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The government will bring action to punish all dealers in Texas found guilty of selling sugar for more than 12 cents a pound, according to C. E. Brenningman, district chief of the Department of Justice.

### Style—Comfort—Good Value

— all three essentials of women's footwear are found in this one shoe

You've seldom seen shoes more charming than this season's models of the Red Cross Shoe.

They look as if they'd been fashioned just to make women's feet appear more trim and slender. That is what they do; but, while they are making your feet look better they are also making them feel better. Pleasant so that they "bend with your foot"—snug-fitting in every position—these smart shoes are wonderfully comfortable.

At the Red Cross Shoe dealer's in your town you can see and try on some of the new models of this fashionable shoe that's easy to wear. Their quality is so evident that you will feel sure you are getting the utmost value for the price.

If you don't know who sells the Red Cross Shoe in your community, write us. With your dealer's name we'll send you, free, a copy of our new illustrated "Style Guide." Address THE KROHN-FECHHEIMER CO., 718 Dandridge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Model No. 875 — The "Glove." An example of Red Cross Shoe grace and charm. A dark brown boot with calf vamp and soft, kid top which has also the two other qualities you've hoped to find—comfort and durability.

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BLOUSES FOR THE LARGE WOMAN

They are cut with special care to give the much-desired long lines. Plenty of room at the armholes—fullness cleverly adjusted—sleeves the proper length.

And they are just as particular as to style. Up to the minute in every detail.

Ask to see the Derby Waists in your favorite store. If not sold there, write us for name of store carrying them.

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## GENERAL INTEREST IN COOPERATION

Reports Reach British Cooperative Wholesale Society From All Parts of World Showing Spread of Cooperative Activity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—From all parts of the world reports of the spread and growth of cooperative activity are almost daily reaching the headquarters of the British Cooperative Wholesale Society in Manchester.

Central America is no longer outside the pale, a cooperative society having been formed by the members of the British colony at Belize, British Honduras.

Cooperation in Egypt

A scheme is now under consideration for the formation of a cooperative society in connection with the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs. The object of the promoters of the scheme is set forth in a circular, headed "A Proposed Cooperative Movement to Combat Profitism," which has been distributed among the staffs and general employees of the service. A free and frank discussion of the scheme has been asked for, so that the movement may be soundly established. Government help is being sought for the establishment of cooperative stores, which are to be managed by the employees, and whatever advance is made by the government will be repaid. A working council is to be formed, on which all departments will be represented, and it will include four experts on finance, commerce, transport and legal matters. The society will be known as The State Railway Service Cooperative Stores. Its formation will enable the railway employees, as large consumers, to get in touch with manufacturers and producers, and so eliminate the middleman and his heavy toll.

Lyons has allotted a grant of £44,000 to working-class cooperative societies to combat the cost of living. The money is from the profits of direct sale to the consumers of articles of prime necessity.

At the end of 1918 Greece had 917 cooperative associations of various kinds, with a collective membership of 45,070, a capital of 3,000,000 francs, and a limited liability of 16,570,000 francs. Ninety-seven of these associations are urban, for distribution, production, and transport. The remaining 820 are agricultural cooperative societies, with a total membership of 32,648, and a capital of 2,515,000 francs. The Workers Cooperative Society at the Piræus has 10 stores in different parts of the town, and a bakery. Officials, railwaymen, and employees have also established consumers' societies.

In spite of the difficulties it has to face, cooperation in India is making steady progress. During the year 1917-18 the total number of cooperative banks rose from 264 to 282, with a membership growth from 76,475 to 91,494, and a working capital of 580 lakhs of rupees as against 485 lakhs of rupees the previous year. The number of agricultural societies increased from 29,990 to 32,742, and the non-agricultural societies from 1237 to 1450. The total membership of the former is now 851,407, and of the latter 203,837.

### Italy's Cooperative Congress

The Italian cooperative congress held at Milan on July 27, dealing with the new government regulations to be brought into force in connection with the service of supplies, demanded the immediate making of the supply service direct (by means of provincial commissaries of cooperatives) for all kinds of commodities, including fruit, oil and footwear; and it called on the government to indemnify, either by payment or commodities, or relief from taxation to the necessary amount, the losses and damages sustained by cooperative societies during the recent disturbances. It also emphasized the importance and functions of the cooperative organization in connection with the national distribution of supplies, and further called on all cooperative societies to federate with the Italian Cooperative Wholesale Society (which now supplies 1700 societies) and to recognize it as the sole national wholesale organ of distributive cooperation.

The report of the Norwegian cooperative congress showed, for last year, a collective increase of membership of the affiliated societies from 59,969 to 67,910, and an increase of sales from 38,866,000 kroner to 48,129,900 kroner. The constructive work of the congress took the form of revising the constitution, of recommendations for the extension of cooperative banking, and of the establishment of an auditorship service.

The cooperative movement in Palestine has reached fairly large proportions, though it is not a consumers' movement, but a movement of fruit growers. One large society, the Paez, is extensively engaged in orange growing, and it is shortly to amalgamate with the Merkaz Société Centrale Cooperative Orangers, which is a federation of societies engaged in the same business.

Efforts were recently being made to open up relations between the Palestine cooperators and the British Cooperative Wholesale Society.

### Little Success in Spain

Cooperation has not, on the whole, fared well in Spain during the war.

the movement, thanks to the unfavorable attitude and opposition of the government, having been materially weakened. Sloth among the co-operators themselves has also done much to retard the growth of the movement. But in spite of all this, there has been some progress. The latest development is the embarkation on wholesale operations, of the Federation of Catalan Cooperative Societies in Barcelona.

Forty-four distributive societies have been established in Corsica during the past year. A meeting of delegates from these societies was held recently at Evisa for the purpose of forming a federation or union of cooperative societies.

## BRITISH PROMISES IN THE NEAR EAST

Col. Lawrence Publishes Documents Which Show Pledges Made to French and Arabs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As already reported by cable, Col. T. E. Lawrence of the British Army, who was on Prince Feisal's staff, and who played the leading part during the war in securing and maintaining the adhesion of the Arabs to the allied cause, recently addressed a notable letter on the Syrian question to the editor of The Times.

The letter, which contains information on the subject hitherto unpublished, reads as follows:

"Sir: Your Syrian correspondent has just referred to British promises to the French and the Arabs. When on Prince Feisal's staff I had access to the documents in question, and as possibly the only informed free-lance European, I may help to clear them up. They are four in number.

"Document I—The British promise to King Hussein, dated October 24, 1915. It undertakes, conditional on an Arab revolt, to recognize the independence of the Arabs' south of latitude 37 degrees, except in the provinces of Baghdad and Basra, where British interests require special measures of administrative control, and except where Great Britain is not free to act without detriment to the interests of France.

"[N. B.—Hussein asked for no personal position, and for no particular government or governments.]

### Dividing Arab Provinces

"Document II—The Sykes-Picot Agreement made between England and France in May, 1916. It divides the Arabic provinces of Turkey into five zones, roughly: (a) Palestine from the Jordan to the Mediterranean, to be 'international'; (b) Haifa and Mesopotamia from near Tektir to the Gulf to be 'British'; (c) the Syrian coast, from Tyre to Alexandretta, Cilicia, and most of Southern Armenia, from Sivas to Diarbekir, to be 'French'; (d) the interior (mainly the provinces of Aleppo, Damascus, Urfa, Deir, and Mosul) to be 'independent Arab' under two shades of influence:

"(i) Between the lines Akaba-Kuwait and Haifa-Tektir, the French to seek no 'political influence,' and the British to have economic and political priority, and the right to supply 'such advisers as the Arabs desire.'"

"(ii) Between the line Haifa-Tektir and the southern edge of French Armenia or Kurdistan, Great Britain to seek no 'political influence,' and the French to have economic and political priority and the right to supply 'such advisers as the Arabs desire.'"

"[N. B.—The geography of the agreement is the geography of the White Knight, and it makes a similar intrusion into economics when it lays down that the Baghdad Railway may not be finished till a Euphrates Railway has been built.]

"Document III—The British statement to the seven Syrians of Cairo dated June 11, 1917. This assures them that pre-war Arab states, and Arab areas freed by military action of their inhabitants during the war, shall remain entirely independent.

"[N. B.—This assurance was unequalled, and might have conflicted with Document I or Document II, but was regulated locally by arrangement between Allenby and Feisal, by which the Arab Army operated almost entirely in the area given to the Arabs in Document II.]

### Native Syrian Governments

"Document IV—The Anglo-French Declaration of November 9, 1918. In this Great Britain and France agree to encourage native governments in Syria and Mesopotamia, and without imposition to assure the normal working of such governments as the peoples shall themselves have adopted.

"[N. B.—This was interpreted in the Orient as changing the 'direct' British and French areas 'b' and 'c' of Document II to spheres of influence.]

"[The author of Document I was Sir Henry McMahon. Documents II and III were by Sir Mark Sykes. Lord Robert Cecil authorized IV. They were all produced under stress of military urgency to induce the Arabs to fight on our side.]

"I can see no inconsistencies or incompatibilities in these four documents, and I know nobody who does."

"It may then be asked what all the fuss between the British, the French and the Arabs is about? It is mainly because the agreement of 1916 (Document II) is unworkable, and in particular no longer suits the British and French governments.

"As, however, it is, in a sense, the 'charter' of the Arabs, giving them Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, and Mosul for their own, with such advisers as they themselves judge they need, the necessary revision of this agreement is a delicate matter, and can hardly be done satisfactorily by England and France without giving weight and expression also to the opinion of the third interest—the Arabs—which is created.

"(Signed) T. E. LAWRENCE."

## ERECTING WOODEN HOUSES IN WALES

Frame House Controversy Has Arisen Out of Desire for Cheap, Quickly Built Houses

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The "frame house" controversy has assumed large proportions. Sir Charles Ruthen, a well-known member of the Society of Architects, experimented in some rapidly constructed houses in South Wales, for which he claimed the merits of cheapness as well as perfect climatic protection, the houses being cool in summer and warm in winter. Wood framing was the system, bitumen sheeting being used for the outside, covered with cement, rough-cast, or brick veneer, while the inside was plastered and the roof slated or tiled in the usual way.

Numbers of enthusiasts at once asked for a pension of local by-laws by the Ministry of Health, as in many places wooden houses or even wooden additions are tabooed; but meanwhile an army of critics arrived upon the scene, who declared that the cost of frame houses would not be so insignificant and that their protection from fire was hard to assure.

### A Doubtful Economy

The Ministry of Health has been urging the use of materials other than house, on account of its high price and of freight generally, so that it was very natural that doubts as to the economy of using large quantities of wood should be expressed. In Sir Charles Ruthen's experiment, however, the frame only is of wood. Many experts are working out other schemes for rapidly-constructed houses, with steel framing, and it is evident that the controversy has had the useful effect of setting experiments going with a view to speeding up the building of the much-needed dwellings, which so far are certainly not rising up in any number worth mentioning, considering the lamentable shortage of houses.

The Ministry of Health has, however, just issued new regulations for the erection of wooden houses, which apply to individuals who propose to build such houses. If permission to build a wooden house is refused an individual, he can appeal to the Ministry of Health. The Ministry offers no opposition to the erection of thoroughly substantial frame houses, but has information that their cost will be very little less than that of brick-built houses. There is, however, room for all ventures that will relieve the situation, always assuming that nothing of a temporary nature shall impede the steady pursuit of permanent town and village planning and building.

The London County Council Housing Committee views with great concern the adaptation of existing houses for use as permanent dwellings in the London area, and does not desire to see any relaxation of the provisions of the London building acts or by-laws in force in the County of London in their application to the conversion of houses into flats or the use of wooden huts as dwelling houses. They add that they would give sympathetic and immediate consideration to specific applications during the present emergency, "subject to adequate safeguards."

### Shortage of Houses

That is exactly what is required, but meanwhile the shortage of housing accommodation both in town and country is nothing less than lamentable and the difficulties in the country are in their way as great as in the more congested areas. The frame house could be erected in certain counties at a moderate cost, and if the erection of closer settlement and small holdings is to be made a serious question and not to be regarded merely as the amiable crank of a few enthusiasts, the provision of easily-erected dwellings must be gone into very thoroughly.

The frame house of bygone days is merely the prototype of what would be built today, and the apprehension of fire is largely put to rest by the rapidly increasing immunity gained by the treatment of the materials employed. There is a demand for bungalows in some neighborhoods, and, when properly constructed, and raised well above the ground, there is a great deal to be said for them, especially as they require no scaffolding for building. Experiments in adobe, chalk, and other materials are all valuable contributions to the problem of inexpensive building, but meanwhile for the moment the press and public have been caught by the idea of the frame house, but a good deal of sober investigation must precede its adoption as a universal panacea for the national house shortage.

## SWEDISH-ENGLISH FERRY PROJECT

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Mr. Granholm, general manager of the railway department at Stockholm, recently made a statement concerning the newly planned connection by ferry with England. No official answer to the proposition made to England in May has yet been received, he stated. Nevertheless, it has been learned little by little, that in leading English circles the greatest interest is taken in the project and the question is being studied very carefully. At present, the inquiries are being prosecuted without the cooperation of the Swedish experts, but within the near future such desirable cooperation may be realized and considerable time will be thereby gained in the investigations.

According to Mr. Granholm, it is not only the improved connections with Sweden which England counts

on, but also the extension of the Swedish-English ferry traffic by means of a ferry-channel across the Baltic, which would further England's export trade with eastern Europe.

As to government subsidies, Mr. Granholm considered the misgivings that had been voiced as exaggerated. Regarding the economic capacity of the enterprise, he felt that no first-class regular sea traffic between Sweden and England could give better, or anywhere near as good, results as the projected ferry line.

## ELECTORAL CHANGES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A very important change has been effected in the parliamentary representation of this State. Instead of 90 one-member electorates, as hitherto, the State has been divided into 24 electorates, nine of which are to return five members each, and the other 15 three members each.

The members are to be elected by adult suffrage, as at present. But every voter is required by the new law to place his or her name on the roll, also to vote. Moreover, in voting, every elector is required to place a figure, denoting the order of his, or her, "preference," against every name on the ballot paper.

Extremists on both sides are inclined to resent this compulsion to give even a third or fourth preference for men whose politics they detest. But, on the whole, in spite of the evident advantage conferred on the more intelligent of the voters, or perhaps because of it, a great improvement is expected in the personnel of the next Legislative Assembly. The next election is expected to take place in two or three months' time.

## TASMANIA HAS RARE MINERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—A pamphlet by Mr. Campbell Brown, which has recently been issued by the Tasmanian Mines Department, on osmiridium (iridosmine) mining in Tasmania, shows that prior to 1910 detailed information about the rare metal in Tasmania was lacking, and no particular interest was taken in it. From 1911, however, up to the outbreak of the war the development of the industry had been gratifying, but it received a severe check for three years thereafter on account of diminished markets. The prolongation of the war made buyers apprehensive and produced a rush, such as is scarcely likely again to occur. Stability, however, is once more setting in, and production is expected to become normal. This precious metal is found in various districts in the rugged west coast of Tasmania, an accompanying feature being always the occurrence in the neighborhood of great masses of serpentine rock. It is found in the creeks and river-beds, on the hillsides, and even on the plateau itself or in solid rock, loam, mud, or in a subterranean drainage area. The best known locality is probably the Savage River.

## BRITISH EXPORT CREDIT SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The British Government announces that it is prepared to consider applications for advances up to 80 per cent in respect of exports to certain foreign countries. The announcement of the Board of Trade embodies a previous declaration on the subject of the exports credits scheme, published on September 5, to which certain alterations and additions bringing that statement up to date. The exports credit department of the Board of Trade will consider advances subject to certain conditions in respect of exports up to 80 per cent of the cost of the goods to the seller inclusive of freight, insurance, and the commission paid to the department by the seller. The countries to which the scheme relates at present are: Finland, the Baltic provinces (Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania), Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the areas in Russia to which the scheme for insurance against abnormal commercial risks applies.

## MR. HUMBERT'S NEW VOCATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—After having once more come into the rights of an ordinary citizen, Charles Humbert, the central figure in L'Affaire Humbert, paid a visit to his department of the Meuse of which he was Senator, and endeavored to devote himself to reconstruction work. Unhappily, the French peasants are not, in general, overfond of notoriety, and Mr. Humbert's attempts to secure the sympathies of his electors were coldly received, especially as Mr. Poincaré, in his last journey in that region, had consolidated his own popularity. Mr. Humbert has since deserted political life and is now devoting himself to business.

## EFFORTS TO FIND A NEW CULTURE

Bolshevism Has Made Attempt to Develop a Theory of Culture for the Proletariat, Inefficiency of Which Is Shown

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It may not be generally realized that Bolshevism has made an undoubted effort to develop a theory of culture for the proletariat. In point of fact two conflicting theories have been put forward, both apparently wasting away whenever an attempt is made to put them into practice. Their headwaters issue from bureaucracy, but by the time they reach any workers who are athirst for culture, both streams have sunk into the desert sands of misgovernment.

These attempts to find a new culture are dealt with in a short pamphlet by Dr. M. J. Rostovtsev, professor in the University of Petrograd. It is issued by the Russian Liberation Committee, whose aim is the overthrow of Bolshevism, and the restoration of order in Russia as well as her regeneration. Accordingly, it was to be expected that the full inefficiency of this cultural system should be exposed in this brochure in a pitiless light. At the same time official documents are referred to and frequently quoted, so that there is much which is authoritative in the pamphlet.

### Result—Destruction

Dr. Rostovtsev says that, while he lived in Russia, under the rule of the Bolsheviks, he heard not a little from them of the support and protection that they were according to culture and art. Yet the result of their activity was only destruction. Institutions built up by centuries of constructive work, and supported during the first revolution by the Provisional Government, perished one after the other, notwithstanding the large sums of money sometimes granted to them.

Then again, when the professor came to England he had to listen to glowing descriptions of Bolshevism, cultural activity by British friends of the Bolsheviks; not only to the glorification of the new ideas on which it was based but also to the brilliancy of the results obtained. The things that he had seen were so unlike the things related to him, that he determined to get hold of the facts as completely as he could. "I began," he says, "to follow the columns of the Soviet press very attentively; I endeavored to secure the official publications of the Ministry, or Commissariat, of Public Instruction and the Proletcult." Working on these materials, Dr. Rostovtsev found that since his departure from Russia no improvement had taken place. On the contrary, many things had deteriorated, and others had so completely gone to ruin that there was no chance of reconstruction.

The pamphlet is divided into two sections of which the first deals with the theory of proletarian culture and the second with the Bolshevik practice of cultural work. As has already been said, the theory is double-headed, and the explanation of this is not the least interesting part of the document. According to Dr. Rostovtsev, some of the Bolshevik leaders share the generally accepted view that there exists only one culture for all, in which, accordingly, the proletariat should participate. This, for instance, is the standpoint of Mr. Pokrovsky, a Russian historian, and a member of the Commissariat of Public Instruction. But there is also a school headed by Mr. Lunacharsky, another member of the same commissariat, which insists that there exists—or, more correctly, that there ought to be—some, at the moment no such thing is actually to be found—a special proletarian culture, founded by and for the proletariat.

### Divided Views

Of such capital importance is this distinction that an editorial article taken from the Review, "Proletarian Culture" (No. 3, page 37), may be quoted in support of the statement. The passage runs thus:

"Our educational specialists, as is well known, are divided in their views on proletarian culture. Some of them, and amongst them Comrade A. V. Lunacharsky, the people's commissary for instruction, think, as we do, that in the domain of science (natural and social science), as well as in the domain of art and the domain of custom, the proletariat has to create its own culture, quite distinct in quality from the former 'bourgeois' culture. Others, like Comrade M. N. Pokrovsky, deny this, admitting, for instance, a special proletarian point of view on science only in the domain of the social sciences, and that in part only, excluding the whole of their formal side; for the rest they admit the existence of a non-class culture of

natural science and culture in general."

From the point of view of Lunacharsky, continues Dr. Rostovtsev, all culture is essentially a class product. Thus, from top to bottom, the old culture is the product of the "bourgeoisie," a reflection of its own conception of the world. The new proletarian world is alien to this culture; Bolshevism has to bring forth its new ideal, a culture based on such a conception of the world as has already been indicated in the writings of Marx. In this process individual constructive effort has to be diluted, so that the culture of the proletariat may be accomplished in the new communist way; to a certain extent, as it were, by a factory process, by means of the cooperation of the whole commune. As associated with the bourgeoisie, individuality is terrifying to the Bolsheviks. "Everything," according to the words of the pamphlet, "must be fettered by the iron chains of enforced Communism." With this object in view, there are to be set on foot special organizations, such as clubs, so-called seminars, and the "Proletcult" itself with its various departmental activities.

### Astronomy and Labor

How vague and inverted are the ideas which emanate from this theory may be seen from a single instance, which is all that can here be given. "Comrade" Bogdanoff, desiring to show what transformations the material sciences and philosophy will have to undergo, in order to make them suitable for socialistic or communist understanding, enunciates a series of propositions. Of these the fifth is that astronomy has to be transformed into a "teaching of the orientation in space and time of the efforts of labor."

Culture and cultural work have always been free! exclaims Dr. Rostovtsev. The endless quest for truth cannot be replaced by submission to a single, exceedingly narrow and disputable theory. There is only one possible result of the Bolshevik ideal: the degeneration of culture, a return to barbarism.

Thus far the pamphlet has dealt with the theoretical side of proletarian culture. It now proceeds to examine the practical applications of those theories. "The Bolshevik cultural work is distinguished by this principal feature, that it always evolves from the center, that it is carried out on a bureaucratic basis." And then the professor adduces his own experience. Meetings, as he knows well by the example of the conference on university business, are called only to affix the stamp of a conference to a case decided beforehand. If the conference refuses to affix its stamp, the reform is introduced in spite of the opinion of the members of the conference.

### Rival Theories

As might be expected, there are also two rival theories, there are also rival instruments which give expression to each. These are the "Proletcult" and the Commissariat for Public Instruction. Theoretically they have different tasks: the "Proletcult" organizes the proletariat for cultural work and self-education, while the commissariat manages the schools, both old and new. But, according to the statement of Bolsheviki themselves, remarks Dr. Rostovtsev, both institutions are doing the same thing; they are appointing great numbers of officials who draw their pay and do no work. However, they have an engrossing occupation, and that is to quarrel among themselves. Wishing to put an end to the "Proletcult," which it considers quite useless, the commissariat uses a number of arguments that go far to reveal the true state of the case.

"What remains," inquires Mizkevich, a prominent Bolshevik publicist, "for the personal independent work of the 'Proletcult'?" And his answer is, "Nothing whatever." The whole of its work proceeds on lines parallel to the work of the public instruction department. It is using up the not very numerous forces of the government, and expending public money which it gets from the same source as those departments. It appoints its own instructors, tries to establish its own organizations in the same factories, opposes its own work for proletarian culture to the same work of the agents of the proletarian authority, and thus causes confusion in the ranks

of operatives. "Still may it not be that the leaders of the 'Proletcult' have displayed a special knowledge of the way to approach the masses?" asks Mr. Mizkevich, and again he answers, "No! not at all!" He points out that the council of the "Proletcult" has itself complained of the breach existing between them and the masses. The bulk of the students in the "studios" of the "Proletcult," he says, does not consist of workmen only; in one region the "Proletcult" representative spoke of a studio where only five out of fifteen students were workmen. Commenting on these criticisms by Mr. Mizkevich, the professor observes caustically, "Everything that the commissariat says concerning the 'Proletcult' could be said just as aptly by the 'Proletcult' about the commissariat."

### Bolshevik Opposed to Culture

That the new culture has not yet come into being, is the final opinion of Dr. Rostovtsev; and he gives as the reason for this that the common Bolshevik has nothing to do with culture. "He was called upon to destroy and plunder the bourgeoisie, to uproot the 'master.' Such jobs he agreed to perform with pleasure; they were easy, profitable, and safe. But it is quite another thing to take from the bourgeoisie, from the 'masters,' their culture; that requires work, energy, self-restraint. . . . These are not many people at the moment in Russia who want to work, they prefer money-getting and feeding and holiday-making."

But what of the cultural wealth of the Nation: historical monuments, museums, private collections, books? Dr. Rostovtsev says that the self-denying public agents, who have not deserted their posts, have succeeded in saving something. The big museums are not yet destroyed; there are attempts to protect some of the monuments. But a sort of mist is covering the land. Sometimes when the curtain lifts, in places freed from the Bolshevik yoke, the amount of destruction is found to be enormous. Thus the "Irkutskskia Zhiat" (Life of Irkutsk) gives the following summary of what was done in Siberia and the neighboring areas, when the Bolsheviks were masters: "The Bolsheviks have closed eight higher and 68 secondary schools, they have commandeered and looted 109 libraries, they have destroyed 32 historical monuments and eight museums; and they have burned 166 secondary schools and 15 libraries."

As for the condition of the children in the schools, the statements translated from Russian life of May 19, 1919, are too terrible to be here quoted at any length. One extract must suffice. "How can one even speak of the cultivation of the moral sense of the children, when quite small children are informed by the Bolsheviks at 'cultural instructive' evening meetings that home and family are only myths."

If such statements be true, whichever of the two theories dealt with in the pamphlet (it may be both of them), is responsible for "cultural practice" of this kind, stands condemned by its works. A new social faith and a regenerated Russia are both urgently needed.

## STATE LOANS TO FISHERMEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INVERNESS, Scotland—The Fishery Board for Scotland has received an advance from the Development Fund to enable it to provide a limited number of motor fishing boats on the installment system for fishermen who have served with British forces, and who, on their return to civil life, are unable to resume fishing through the lack of berths in existing boats. The type of boats which it is proposed to supply is that used for line fishing on the smaller creeks or for herring fishing in the Firth of Clyde and at other places in the lochs on the west coast of Scotland. Applications in respect of larger boats cannot at present be entertained. Under the scheme sanctioned the development commissioners had made it a condition that advances could be made to fishermen only through the medium of fishery cooperative societies, but it may be possible at a later date to consider direct applications from fishermen. Rules for fishery cooperative societies are at present being prepared, and will be available for issue shortly.

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TZECHS' DEEP FAITH  
IN THEIR PRESIDENT

Professor Masaryk Has Worked  
for Many Years to Keep  
Them True to the Traditions  
Dating From Time of Huss

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The Tzecho-Slovak Republic, accepted with such a glow of gratitude and joy, soon began to reveal its responsibilities to its children. Because its was secured without bloodshed, the first tendency of some of them was to think it a free gift, and to expect, as did early visitors to America, that its streets would yield them gold. Then, bit by bit, they began to discover their new burdens. In the first place there was an appalling deficit, made larger still by the Magyar who would fail to come to the city of Prague, out of a total population of 200,000, there were 120,000 votes, indicating a full response.

The day following the election every one was satisfied that no radical change had taken place. The National Democrats (to which party the then Prime Minister, D. Kramarz, belongs) elected 29 counselors out of a total of 90. The Social Democrats got 20, the National Socialists 21, the Germans 10, the Catholics 10, the Clerical (Roman) Catholics 10, and one or two minor parties 10. Strangers in the country were struck with the possibility of the two Socialist parties uniting and dominating affairs, but were assured that this would be impossible, as their aims were totally dissimilar. And the next day they united!

The first undertaking of this dominating Socialist group was to reorganize, to a certain extent, the Cabinet, so as to provide a Socialist majority there also. Dr. Kramarz, Prime Minister and beloved of the people was replaced by Mr. Vlastimil Tusar. Mr. Rasin, Minister of Finance, who had received a greater meed of praise and blame together than any other minister, gave way to Professor Horacek. These were the chief changes. The Socialists showing their true Tzech nature, by refraining from radical overturning and experimenting with theories. As for continued Socialist domination, that is unlikely, as the two parties had no sooner united than they began to draw apart.

## Country's Ideals

One highly interesting thing about this new republic is that its Constitution is based on the same ideas on which President Wilson based his fourteen points. And that this Constitution is regarded as anything but a museum piece is shown by the fact that the provisional National Assembly which has had to plunge in and begin the making of an entire new code of laws, has made the measures it has passed so far the logical outcome of the Constitution rather than the merely expedient thing. As the old laws were hand-me-downs from Austria and Hungary, one can imagine the leap from those to these. Fancy changing, almost in a night, from partial suffrage for men to universal suffrage for men and women; from the disproportionately small Tzech representation in the Austrian Diet to the new Tzech law that all parties shall have proportionate representation; from a state church to a guarantee of religious liberty to any and all; and so on.

This is not to say that there has been no criticism or discontent. When the Assembly passed, without a murmur from its members, a nation-wide eight-hour labor law, just because they believed it to be right, there were those who said that an eight-hour law did not go well with an empty treasury and a colossal debt. In the same way the Workmen's Compensation Act was assailed. But criticism fell most heavily on the Minister of Finance, Mr. Rasin, who had the heavy task of trying not only to drag the country out of its hole, but of doing it on the badly demoralized currency inherited from the Austrian Empire. Some of his clever measures have already been related in The Christian Science Monitor, and these have caused many a discerning person to hail him as one of the great financial geniuses of our day. But those who were looking for an Utopia have laid the blame chiefly on him because sweat-of-the-brow conditions continued to prevail.

## Taxing Wealth

One thing, however, that testifies to the general acceptance of his ideas by both legislators and solid citizens, is the fact that his sweeping and courageous plan for taxing the individual wealth of the country has not been set aside since his political fall, but is being worked out to its completion, and this without opposition. This is a more remarkable testimony to the solid character of the Tzech people than to Mr. Rasin's cleverness; for this tax will mean that every man having more than a mere living will not only help to build up the Republic in out-and-out taxes, but will make a loan of his surplus to the State. Tacit acceptance of this prospect is not as spectacular as, but much more telling than, general acceptance of the expropriation measure that put all big estates at the disposal of the government; for the majority of the big estates belonged to Germans or Austrians, to whose ancestors they had been given when they were seized from their rightful Tzech owners after Austria's conquest of the land in 1621. Hence their reasserting would meet with approval from all the purely Tzech population.

One of the features of the Constitution being universal suffrage, and the extension to women of the right to hold any office, the group of men who appointed the members of the provisional government named five women to their National Assembly. One was Dr. Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President, who was nominated to take the place her father had resigned when the land became a republic and he its first President. The other women were Mrs. Meyerova, Miss Plaminkova, Mrs. Ecksteinova, and Mrs. Kunitkova, the last-named having previously been elected by the Tzechs to their Diet under the Austrian régime, though she was forbidden by the Austrian Government to take her seat.

## Fines for Failing to Vote

So far the Republic has had one general election, for municipal offices only, which took place on June 15. Very interestingly, having granted the universal franchise, the Republic de-

manded of its children that they use it, and passed a law providing for a heavy fine for failure to do so. This law covered that election alone, however, and was designed merely to register the strength of the various political parties. There was much interesting speculation as to whether this law would be obeyed, many asserting that the women would fail to come. But in the city of Prague, out of a total population of 200,000, there were 120,000 votes, indicating a full response.

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## Coming General Election

Sometime soon, probably early in the winter, there will be a general election at which a National Assembly will be selected to replace the one named by party leaders to meet the first emergency. At this election a president will also be chosen by popular vote; and it is the conviction of all that, regardless of parties, Thomas G. Masaryk will continue to fill the office, both because he has so far done so to the satisfaction of all, and because there is not a Tzech who does not feel that the greatest labor of all for independence was performed by him. Moreover, the Tzechs acknowledge that for many years before their freedom came he worked to keep them true—when it seemed least worth while—to the great tradition that had been theirs since the days of the reformer-martyr, John Huss. They trust him; they love him; they are willing under him to give their answer to the world for the hope that is in them.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN  
CANADIAN FINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—"If we can produce and save, and if there is harmony between Labor and Capital, there is no reason why we should be apprehensive about the future," declared Sir Thomas White, M. P., of Toronto, in an address to the Canadian Club of Montreal on "The Financial Outlook in Canada." "We must have the foreign market and we must have the domestic market if we are to be successful," Sir Thomas went on to say. "One of the most important questions at the present time for the American continent is to provide in some way credit lines whereby our products can be purchased by the European people who need them, but who cannot obtain money on this continent with which to purchase them."

"The time will come at the end of this year when our private enterprises should take the place of the government in providing these loans," Sir Thomas declared. He pointed out that Canada, unlike London, had never been accustomed to purchasing foreign loans, and that this should be developed in the future more than it had been in the past.

At the end of the present year Canada would be faced with world competition. "We have the resources, we have the enterprise and the ability to meet this," he added, "and we can come through these troubles some times as well as we did in the war, if we will apply ourselves to the task." He predicted that there would be a great flow of immigration into the country in the course of the next year or two.

## NEW PUBLIC SERVICE COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—A significant sign of the times is the formation in this city of the United Public Service Council. This unit, originating with the different soldiers' bodies of Vancouver, has been lately strengthened by alliance with that portion of organized labor retaining its international affiliations. Today the new organization comprises 10 bodies representing an aggregate membership of nearly 15,000. It is the intention to draft a platform along four lines of public interest, namely: social affairs, industrial, electoral reform, and economics. One of the leaders of the movement is Lieut.-Col. J. W. McIntosh, M. P. for Vancouver. The new organization will not confine its activities to any one branch of government, but will endeavor to secure representation in municipal, provincial, and federal bodies. Following the result in the Ontario elections, it is understood that an attempt will be made to secure the cooperation of the United Farmers of British Columbia. If that is effected, anything may happen at the next general election in this Province.

PROBLEM OF RICE  
AND JUTE IN INDIA

Lord Ronaldshay Speaks on  
Proposal That Bengal Govern-  
ment Should Regulate Prices

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—During his recent tour in Bengal, in the course of a speech made at Sirajganj, Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, discussing the rice and jute problem in India, said: "I am well aware of the importance to Sirajganj of the jute trade, and I am also aware that in common with every one else the jute grower and the jute merchant have suffered from the abnormal conditions brought about by the war. But when you tell me that the trade has been paralyzed and that most of the firms engaged in the jute business are faced with a problem of life and death I feel constrained to join issue with you, and to point out that no such gloomy conclusions are warranted by the facts."

"The average price of jute at Sirajganj during the past 10 years works out at about 7 rupees a maund. It is true that during the last two years the price has been somewhat below this average and that at the beginning of the present year it ranged between 4 and 6 rupees, but it has been sold here at the unprecedented price of 13 rupees a maund, and though the actual quantity sold at this price may not have been great, the general level of prices during the past few weeks has been higher than ever before during the whole history of the jute trade of Bengal."

## Law of Supply and Demand

"Your suggestion to me is that the government should step in and regulate the price. A similar suggestion was made not long ago at a meeting of the Legislative Council and the Hon. Mr. Cumming explained fully on that occasion why the government was not prepared to do so. His speech obtained wide publicity, and there is no need, therefore, for me to repeat the arguments which he used."

"I would only add to what he said that I do not think that your proposal that the government should undertake to regulate prices is a very wise one from your own point of view. If the government once accepted the responsibility of arbitrarily fixing prices, irrespective of the law of supply and demand, it is very unlikely that it would be able to confine the application of the principle to cases of low prices. If it accepted the responsibility of fixing minimum prices when the value of any particular commodity showed a tendency to become depressed it could not logically refuse to fix maximum prices when the value of a commodity showed a tendency to become inflated. Indeed you will find that when the governments of other countries have considered the question of fixing prices it has been money and not minimum prices that they have had in mind."

"It is sometimes forgotten that one of the reasons why Bengal has maintained a practical monopoly of jute up to the present time is that it has been able to produce it more cheaply than it could be produced elsewhere. If in future the price of jute shows a tendency to rise abnormally high, as it has shown some signs of doing recently, it will certainly become worth while to grow it on a large scale in other countries where the conditions are suitable, and in that case pressure might be brought to bear upon the government to fix a maximum price with a view to maintaining for Bengal the monopoly which she now possesses. It would be very much more difficult for the government to resist such pressure if, by fixing a minimum price, it had already admitted that the arbitrary regulation of prices was a function of government."

## Duties of Arbitrator

"I have placed these considerations before you in order to show you that a policy of regulating prices by an executive order is not only one which is attended with great difficulties, but one which, if adopted, is likely sooner or later to carry those who advocate it a great deal further than they ever intended. As a matter of fact, the cultivator can himself deal with the matter much more effectively than can the government. The price of rice is very high, and it is most desirable that it should come down. The price of jute, on the other hand, you say, is low, and you desire to see it increased. Both these objects can be achieved by the cultivator himself by the simple expedient of growing rather more rice and less jute, and there, I think, you would be wise to let the matter rest."

CANADA OPPOSES  
FURTHER GRATUITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The findings of the committee of the Canadian House of Commons on the soldiers' reestablishment, which declares itself unable to recommend any further gratuities, have caused great disappointment among the members of the Great War Veterans Association. As already stated in brief by the Canadian News Office, the committee lays great stress upon the financial obligations of the country and its huge current expenditure which is called for by necessary public works, including railways and shipbuilding, while a further liability of the country was stated to be the indemnity to private Canadian interests for losses suffered owing to the war by Germany.

As regards the possibility of the returned men being paid a further gratuity from any indemnity which Germany may pay, this point is dealt with in the following paragraph: "There must be met out of the indemnity all losses for the destruction by Germany of Canadian ships, prop-

erties, industries, etc.; if not paid by Germany out of indemnities, these losses must be paid by the Canadian people."

The committee, however, recommends the necessity of further assistance in the work of reestablishing the soldier, and the details of the necessary expenditure in this direction are as follows: Gratuities to Canadian soldiers enlisted in the Royal Air Force and other imperial units, \$9,000,000; refund of transportation paid by certain dependents of Canadian soldiers, \$1,000,000; various items such as extra clothing allowance to patients and trainees under the Soldiers' Reestablishment Act; loans to disabled men for the purchase of tools, and so forth; unemployed relief during the winter—these amounts totaling some \$35,000,000.

PROBLEMS SAID  
TO REST LIGHTLY

Grange Lecturer Says There Is  
Need of Awakening on Part  
of People of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONMOUTH, Maine.—"Viewed from every standpoint, the problems confronting this Nation rest very lightly on the shoulders of the great majority," says Dr. George M. Twitwell, agricultural authority, and Grange lecturer all over New England.

"If there is one of our greatest dangers, surely there is one of our awakenings, but the question is how to go to work to put life and interest into the mass now so busily engaged in earning big money and finding the easy way to spend the same. The days of the frugal life seem to have been abandoned. In central Maine today, boys of 12 to 15 are getting \$4, \$5, and \$6 a day picking apples; while in Arrostook they are telling of men receiving \$13 to \$15 a day picking potatoes. Men who drove peddler's carts last year are now posing as skilled carpenters, demanding \$5 for what they term eight hours' work."

"The recklessness everywhere manifest in feeding the spirit of Communism and anarchy. It is folly to charge present dangers to the men who do the work in mill and factory, for it is the certain outgrowth of the mad race in which all are engaged. That we face revolution and the overthrow of government, may be admitted, but it causes no cessation in the rush for a good time regardless of cost."

"Men talk about the high cost of living, whereas a large per cent is due to the reckless expenditure with no thought of getting a fair equivalent for the same. Everything is abnormally high and everybody is helping make everything higher. Into this round of waste the people have entered, and the question is now how to break the chain and awaken to the necessity for getting back toward normal conditions."

"Only here and there does one find a worker who acts as though his time belonged to his employer and that wages are paid for service rendered. The whole field is one of profiteering. You go into a shoe store and the price is twice what it was five years ago, yet no one believes the extra sum demanded has all gone to labor of construction and material, for the manufacturers have never made money so rapidly as during these years. So is it with the cotton and woolen mills."

"Nothing good can come from the threatened industrial war, for its base is rooted in pure selfishness. It is a union purely for physical control, with no conception of where that will lead. If it could win out there would be but short life, for the end is inevitable destruction of that for which it proposes to control."

"Capital and Labor cannot either exist without hearty cooperation of both. Divorce means ruin to both. The interdependence of both must be recognized and made effective for either to prosper."

## WOMEN PLAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Plans to form a Women's Ontario Bar Association, which are already well under way, are causing considerable criticism from members of the Ontario Bar Association, who believe that women lawyers would benefit by mingling in their association and enjoying its broadening influence. Toronto has at present four women lawyers and 19 students at Osgoode Hall, while Hamilton has three women lawyers. As any woman who has graduated from Osgoode Hall is eligible for membership in the Ontario Bar Association, as well as men, their desire to form a separate association is discontinued by the legal lights of the old school.

## ALIENS ARRESTED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario.—Karl Nyman, a Finlander, arrested by the mounted police after a raid on his premises and charged with having seditious literature in his possession, was found guilty at the fall assizes here. A conviction was recorded with a recommendation for mercy from the jury, on account of the literature in question being very antiquated. The defendant was fined \$100. Three other Finlanders on similar charges pleaded guilty and were fined similar amounts.

## NEW INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario.—The opening of a new automobile road between Port Arthur and Duluth, known as the Scott Highway, has created traffic far beyond the expectations of those responsible for the undertaking. Thousands of automobiles covered the route during the past summer, and relations between the Canadian and American heads of the Great Lakes system have materially improved. A movement is now on foot to establish telephonic communication,

CHILD COLONIES  
IN SOVIET RUSSIA

In Order to Train Them in Com-  
munism, Children Are Taken  
From Parents Forcibly and  
Placed in Children's Palaces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A wireless message circulated recently by the Moscow Government read as follows: "At a congress of women workers held in Moscow, Lenine addressed the meeting on the position of woman in Russia. Lenine stated that after the Bolshevik revolution, the necessary laws had been passed in Russia liberating women. Of the former laws which kept women in an almost medieval position, not a vestige remained. Nevertheless, the full liberation of women did not exist even in Russia, although in comparison with their condition in other countries it was nearly ideal. But the issuing of laws alone was not sufficient. Means must be taken to see that women were not crushed down by their economic position and by housekeeping. If we desire to struggle for the absolute realization of socialism," Lenine said, "we must acquire the absolute equality of women and abolish the domestic crèches, kitchens, and institutions. We are too few to free women from the chains of household slavery. If the emancipation of the woman is the business of the workman himself, that of the women must be their own affair."

The meaning of the speech thus reported is elucidated by the following communication received from Omsk by the Russian Liberation Committee: "According to the official organ of the Soviets, the Izvestia of the Central Executive Committee, a new social experiment relative to the socialization of children is now being made in Soviet Russia. In order that the children should be brought up in the spirit of Communism, they are taken by force from their parents, when they have reached the age of three, and are placed in so-called children's palaces. Thus, recently in Tula, over 7000 children under 10 years of age have been removed from their parents. Those parents who protested against such violence were arrested."

"To save the children, as the Bolsheviks say, from being influenced by their parents with their bourgeois views, all visits from the parents to the children are forbidden. The Soviet Press asserts that experienced pedagogues are intrusted with the education of the children. "Among other things the same newspaper proposes that all invalid soldiers of the Red Army and those disabled for military service should be sent to these children's colonies. A census has been taken of all infants under ten with the idea of having them brought up in the spirit of Communism and of hatred against bourgeois prejudices, and this plan is actively pursued all over Soviet Russia."

DEVELOPING ALCOHOL  
FROM WOOD WASTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A bulletin has been issued by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in the Dominion of Canada on the subject of the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from wood waste. The article is from the pen of G. H. Tomlinson, B. A., who states in an appendix that while he has no recent information regarding developments of the manufacture in either the United States or Canada, it has been reported that several plants for producing ethyl alcohol from wood waste were installed in Germany during the war. Their output of alcohol was relatively large, though, as far as he is aware, no details of the development in Germany have been made public. Further expansion in this direction cannot be looked for, but as the demand for industrial alcohol is rapidly increasing, he predicts that it must soon be utilized to supplement the gasoline supply. Mr. Tomlinson states that in British Columbia alone sawmills produce from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of wood waste every day, representing sufficient raw material to produce from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons a year, or enough to operate 1000 motor cars. In the course of his article Mr. Tomlinson deals chiefly with plants which have been constructed in the United States during the last 10 years, and which have been producing the highest grade of ethyl alcohol at a reasonable cost.

## CHAIN-STORES NOT COOPERATIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—At a conference of representatives of Ontario cooper-

Muncie, Indiana  
THE GREATER ECONOMY  
SHOE HOUSE  
Accredited Agency for the  
RED CROSS SHOE

Kalamazoo, Mich.  
107 So. Burdick  
HERRICK'S BOOT SHOP  
Accredited Agency for the  
RED CROSS SHOE

Nashville, Tenn.  
410 Union Street  
The Famous Shoe Store  
Accredited Agency for the  
RED CROSS SHOE

ative societies, held at Toronto, a resolution was passed opposing the chain-store method of cooperation, on the ground that such a system was not truly cooperative, inasmuch as it depended upon centralized direction, and was liable to be controlled by one man or a small group of men, local members being too scattered to have any effective voice in the management of the store they support with their trade and their capital. Consequently, under this system local members are deprived of all sense of personal responsibility for their success, a condition which contributes to inefficient management and supervision. It was claimed that losses in some stores might neutralize the profits of others, and thereby jeopardize the whole cooperative movement.

## FARMERS AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Ernest Charles Drury, who has been chosen by the United Farmers Labor Party to head the next Provincial Administration of Ontario, in accepting the position, declared that if they were called to power, one of their first administrative duties must be fearlessly and effectively to enforce the will of the people as expressed in the recent prohibition referendum. With that mandate, he announced, he was personally in thorough accord and sympathy, but they must see to it that it had effective enforcement. It may be, he continued, that it would be found that there were loopholes or defects in the law which render it difficult to enforce. If so, it would be their duty to correct them. It would also be their duty, he stated, to thoroughly investigate the conditions surrounding distribution, and if they found that prices were unduly inflated as the result of obstructions or combinations in restraint of trade, to vigorously enforce such laws as would make these restraints impossible.

## BELGIAN HONORS FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The King of Belgium has recently bestowed decorations upon a number of Canadian women, including eight from Ottawa, for work performed by them during the war. The order is that of Queen Elizabeth, and the recipients will receive a miniature of the insignia pending the arrival of the full insignia from Belgium.

## CANADA'S LEATHER EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—From a return made by the government in the House of Commons, it appears that hides to the value of \$2,761,397 have been exported from Canada since the placing of the embargo on their import, and leather to the value of \$2,053,601 has also been exported. The export of these commodities is still carried out under license.

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## BETTER ENGLISH SPEECH IS URGED

Interesting Program Carried Out  
in One Massachusetts School  
Shows the Opportunities for  
American Speech Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — "Stop! Think! Listen! Better English Week is here. Wage war against careless, shiftless, incorrect expression. Join the Reconstruction Army of Good Speech! Meet success halfway! Look well to your speech!" Thus begins a handbill announcing the special program for "American Speech Week," as observed in one of the high schools in the Boston vicinity. In response to a request by the National Council of Teachers of English, public schools throughout the United States are uniting in making this whole week a period of concerted effort by educational forces in meeting what has always been felt to be a fundamental need, but which recently has come to be recognized as a most urgent need. Reports indicate that in many parts of the country the schools have given the call an enthusiastic answer. It was thought that New England would be somewhat tardy, or "conservative," in joining in this educational drive of raising the standards of speech, yet with the exception of the schools right in Boston proper, the majority of the near-by high schools are understood to be carrying out more or less thoughtfully arranged "American Speech Week" programs.

One of these programs, typical of many, is to be found at the Newton Technical High School. Upon entering this school building a visitor is apt to bring up suddenly—"Stop! Think! (and) Listen!"—for facing him on both side-walls of the corridor, crowding their way toward the exits are droves of painted monsters, across each of which is printed some common error in English. As the visitor comes to realize that these fantastic beasts have lost their vaunted power and are merely possessed with a headlong desire to get away from the place, and he, the visitor, proceeds, he sees close upon the heels of the erroneous phrases, a familiar figure of a Dutch woman with a large club in her hand, and on the club is printed the correct form of speech to replace the wrong one. This work, and it is distributed through all the corridors and class rooms of the building, is the contribution of the school art department. They expect that the last of the monsters will be driven out by Friday.

The week's campaign was launched in this High School by four speakers, the principal of the school, the presidents of the two upper classes, and the Mayor of the city of Newton. Then each day through the week prominent speakers from the outside, including both business and professional men, tell the pupils of the practical and aesthetic, invaluable worth of good speech. Many songs and poems, composed by the students, together with plays and pageants, all with "Better Speech" as the theme, are so distributed through the program as to be most enjoyable and effective.

The part of the program expected to lead in good results is the work of some 70 of the most capable boys and girls who have been chosen as four-minute speakers before the classes during the first part of every recitation. These speakers are seniors for the most part. When the majority of the boys and girls in the many classes hear these 70 or more, placing serious importance upon right speech, it is expected to awaken their interest in a degree to forecast much improvement in the speech of the students.

At the corners of the corridors and in the various rooms "better speech" slogans appear in conspicuous block letters. The following are examples, and they were originated by the pupils: "You are judged by your speech. Are you up to standard?" "By their speech ye shall know them." "If you would be 100 per cent perfect English." "Better English! Better pay!" "Knowledge is power; know English!"

Part of one song written by pupils runs like this: "There's a wrong, wrong way of speaking, Into which our tongues do fall, Where the 'ain'ts' and 'can'ts' are seeking To be heard o'er all. There'll be no end to preparation, Till our English speech is right. Till the day when we have conquered, We must work with all our might."

## PRE-WAR BANANA PRICE IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The present position of trade and industry here is somewhat confused. On the whole prospects are good. The chief products of the island, such as sugar and cocoa, command excellent prices. In particular the growth of the sugar industry is noteworthy, and cane is being planted largely.

Projects for central factories are being pushed. A great stimulus was given to this industry by the high war time prices, and the preference which the Imperial Government has now decided upon continues and organizes the impetus. In 1915 sugar was only 11.4 per cent of the island's products. Last year it was 29 per cent. The 32,000 hogsheads were valued at £704,050. Of the total 19,883 hogsheads went to the United Kingdom, and more than 11,000 to British possessions, chiefly to Canada. To the United States there went only 713 hogsheads.

Ever since the drop in banana exports, the proportion of exports to the

United States has dropped, for the American market is not favorable for Jamaica sugar and other products.

While bananas ruled and sugar dwindled, the United States took more of Jamaica's exports than did Great Britain, but for the last two years the position has been reversed. In 1916 the proportion to the United States was 32.7 per cent, and to Great Britain 43.4 per cent; in 1917, the proportion to the United States was only 28.1, and to Great Britain 44.8. This year, bananas are again in good producing order, but the producers complain bitterly of the prices.

## ANGLO-SAXON UNITY URGED

British Clergyman Tells How  
United States and England  
Can Cooperate in Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SPOKANE, Washington.—The Rev. Dr. Penry A. Evans, pastor of the Great George Street Congregational church of Liverpool, England, addressed a Spokane audience on the unity of interests between England and America and the possibilities of unity of thought and action in these two countries in solving the world problems of today.

"England and America," said the speaker, "ought not to be rivals, but should cooperate with each other, for many reasons, two of which I may give you: America is a land of wealth and of mighty resources of almost every kind, while England has advantages, created by many years of history, which might be seen in the strategic places in her colonies all over the world.

"But we cannot altogether depend upon these circumstances. England and America are each unique, and together will have to solve the race problems of the world, for, while in America you have all the races of the world 'away from home,' England in her colonies has all the races of the world 'at home.' America stands for progress, but America must go on progressing, building on principles which are eternal because they have to do with the elevation of the human race. England stands for conservation and the past, but no nation can long endure that expects to stand on conservation alone; she must look ahead with a desire to be of service to the whole world.

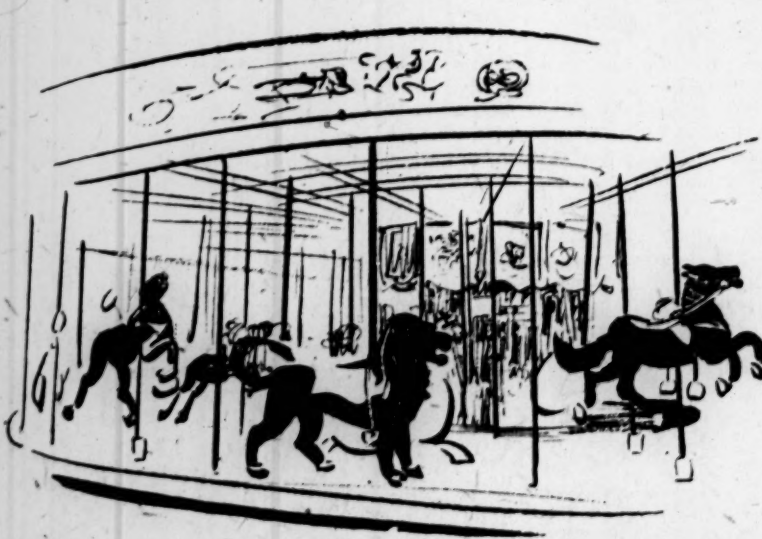
"There are five things that England needs to learn from America: Religious freedom, social democratization, prohibition, blotting out of the slum districts, and love of country. The American loves his country far more than the average Englishman loves his. Then there are some things which America might learn from England, and I will name them as follows: The art of completion, the principles of the past which have endured, something of the cost of liberty, and the simple beauty of home life. You have great liberty here, but I wonder if you all appreciate what it is worth and what it has cost. We have liberties in England, but they have cost us dearly. The two nations can teach the world the mighty principles upon which the world must be rebuilt, principles for which each has always stood.

"We all have faults, but whatever the faults of the English-speaking people, they have a genius for liberty-loving institutions, and there is no need to go to Russia to take lessons in liberty. The world has become one great family. No nation can longer live unto itself. There are many centers of unity offered the world today, but the only real center is Christianity and a free Christianity is in the peculiar custody of the English-speaking people."

## TYPE PHOTOGRAPHY WAS USED IN 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—The University of California has claimed for O. M. Washburn, associate professor of classical archaeology, precedence in the use of process worker's plate in reproducing typewritten copy in book form. The claim was made when one of the weekly periodicals of the United States produced an issue by the



"The merry-go-round looked somehow fearfully ill at ease"

use of this method in lieu of the conventional type method, because of a strike of printers. According to the statement authorized by the university, Professor Washburn produced a 100-page booklet in August, 1917, by photographing each page of his typed copy and printing the photographic plates directly on blueprint paper. The pamphlet contains 203 photo-engravings. Professor Washburn said the cost of producing the 100 pamphlets was \$150, or \$675 less than the cost for producing the booklet by the ordinary method.

## A POPULAR BEACH IN THE FALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Is there any place in all the world that has such distinctive peculiarities as a popular beach after the summer season is past? The sort of seaside resort where the multitude, in the torrid pressure of midsummer, drifts



"One sole inhabitant in all that stretch of beach"

to drink the oblivion of a single day, or perhaps only an evening? If you should happen to go to Nantasket Beach, near Boston, in the early twilight after the autumn wind has swept the walks lining the main thoroughfare—bare of its crowds, you would be amused at the contrast the place presents to its usual flurry of cheaply brilliant business.

It was the afternoon of a gusty day, the air constantly ruffled by little eddies of dust and whistling wind. The sky was so blue that it almost hurt and one fancied that he could see miles out to sea. Far up the stretch of beach fluttered the flag atop a lonely tent which housed, if he stuck to his job and had not been too bored, the life guard, kept there after the season to watch the possible daring of late vacationists. One wondered what on earth the guard could possibly do with his time, for the chance of the one or two who might brave the too cool waters was negligible. Life guards are usually Trojan-type men, of incredible muscular endowment, young, almost offensively virile, given much to a tendency to flexing their muscles nonchalantly in the awed



"They don't care whether I put the mustard on the sandwich or not"

presence of troops of small boys. Not in the least the type of man to be content long with staying in a deserted beach resort! If he could have been found, which he could not, it would have been interesting to inquire how he spent his time on duty. He probably would have produced either a purple novel or one of those fiendish puzzles which now and again engage the attention of apparently lucid males.

## Thrilling Places Closed

Boards, of a grim, gray hue, closed the cavern which had formerly yawned, inviting one to investigate the mysteries of the man who swallowed allegedly sharp knives, and who snapped exultantly at a torch that blazed with excessively smoky fire. One remembers with a bit of involuntary thrill how his eyes used to glitter as he went through his routine stunt. He had even cultivated the very look of excitement which transmitted itself easily enough to the curious little knot of people that clustered the sidewalk.

The merry-go-round, haven of joy for children from three to three score, with its marvelously caparisoned horses and its clanging bells, was still and looked somehow fearfully ill at ease in the quiet that hung over the whole Village of Play. All about the place there seemed a curious admixture of waiting for something to happen and knowing that things had stopped happening quite definitely, that what was left was merely the slow running down of the summer's clock of activity. After all what a queer place an amusement park is—really built only to commemorate the passing of a year!

Further along, in a booth that once was white and hung gaily with streamers of orange cheesecloth, there was a man who looked as if he, with the passing of summer and the season, had stopped smiling. He presided, rather pompously, I thought, for such a humble calling, over his array of frankfurters and rolls, with a jaded air. I asked him if there were any business left to get, that he stayed so late by the sea. A foreign shrug of the shoulders, the abrupt lifting of one eyebrow and in a husky tone "Oh—mebbe—sometime they come—old people who live far away and come

## PLEA MADE FOR BOSTON COMMON

Secretary-Treasurer of Society  
Organized to Preserve Area  
Protests Proposed Encroachment  
Upon Tremont Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Encroachments on Boston Common, on the excuse that Tremont Street must be widened for the benefit of traffic, will be only the beginning of a campaign which will end in the destruction of the Common, according to an opinion expressed by James A. Lowell, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Common Society, which is now conducting a campaign to save the Common from extinction.

The principal reason for the proposal to take land from the Common is that the business men having stores along Tremont Street oppose making that a one-way street. Such a solution of the problem was first recommended, for Tremont Street is undeniably congested with vehicular traffic, and it was felt that inasmuch as Washington Street, which parallels it, has been made a one-way street, the congestion could be greatly relieved by making Tremont a one-way street in the opposite direction. No special contention has been raised, and that in his opinion Tremont Street merchants, if they were willing to give the one-way plan a trial of a week or two, would become enthusiastic about it and refuse to go back to the present system of traffic in both directions. Most of the cross streets in the congested district between Tremont and Washington streets are now one-way thoroughfares, but business establishments there apparently are prosperous.

The Tremont Street merchants, however, expressed great opposition to the idea, and although a final decision has not been reached, their attitude apparently influenced the street commissioners somewhat. Boston Common has existed since there was a settlement here, and is the only breathing-space of any adequate size for dwellers near the center of the city. The sentiment of the people of Boston as a whole, who value the Common as a park and for its future, almost unique in the United States, that it furnishes an open-air forum for the free expression of opinion, is probably very strong against cutting land from it. A referendum held at one time on a similar proposal was voted down by a tremendous majority.

Plea to Friends of Common  
The Boston Common Society gives the following as the explanation of traffic congestion in the streets bordering the Common: "The traffic difficulties on the streets bordering the Common are due to (1) the crossing of pedestrians, (2) the encroachment of side street traffic, (3) the lack of scientific traffic regulations, (4) the parking of automobiles, (5) the restricted retail business area, (6) the concentration of so many lines of travel at Park Street corner, (7) the delay in providing arteries of travel north and south of the business district, and (8) the bad condition of the surface of many streets which would otherwise be used in preference to the streets in question. None of these causes of congestion would be removed by slicing the Common. On the contrary, it would make the congestion at the Parker House corner, on Washington Street, and in the streets leading from Tremont Street to Washington Street, much greater."

Mr. Lowell thus recounts past experience and forecasts the probable course of Common history: "Some years ago the sidewalks bordering the Common were thrown into the street; then the trees on the edge were cut down and the subway was constructed under the Common. This resulted in the broad granolithic walk which now suggests that a part of it be appropriated for widening the streets. If this is allowed, later on some one will want the walk widened to accommodate pedestrians, and it will be extended over the grass plots. "Then they will advocate that a part of this new broad sidewalk be thrown

into the street to relieve the street congestion which will follow the present proposed widening, if permitted. The subway stations will then be found to complicate the situation and a greater strip will be asked for in order to get around them. This is the process which is going on and which will ultimately take the whole Common if it is not stopped.

"No one really contends that widening these streets will in any way remedy the fundamental difficulties in the Boston traffic problem."

## PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO REVIEWED

Colored People of United States  
Have Made Great Gains,  
Though Long in Slavery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SPOKANE, Washington.—The Negro population of Spokane were told of the achievement of the Negro race and warned against racial feeling in addresses by Frank A. Stokes and the Rev. E. B. Reed.

"Nothing in history," said Mr. Stokes, "occupies higher rank as a public edict or document, because of its import to present and future generations, than Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. It probably freed more people than any other one authoritative act. Many of our people are ashamed because of the former condition of servitude of our ancestors. We should take pride in our race. As time goes on and our race progresses we will be proud of the fact that our ancestors were slaves. Our progress should not be measured by contemplating the heights which we hope to ascend, but rather by contemplating the depths from which we have ascended. We should keep in thought the words of Theodore Roosevelt, 'everybody up and nobody down.'"

The Rev. Mr. Reed traced slavery from ancient times among the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, through modern history to the signing of the emancipation proclamation. "The progress of the emancipated Negro has been remarkable," he said. "According to Booker T. Washington, the Negro spent 25 years in the wilderness before he began to realize that he was free. Progress therefore dates back only 35 years. The achievements of the race in that time economically, socially, and along educational lines, are a lasting tribute to the foresight of Abraham Lincoln.

"In 1833 Negroes owned \$20,000,000 worth of property in the United States. In 1919, they owned \$700,000,000 of property. Fifty years ago only five per cent of the Negroes in the country could read; today 70 per cent of the colored population have some education.

"More than 400,000 Negroes fought in the great war to make the world safe for democracy. Many of them feel that, now the war is over, white people will have no more use for them, and they resent it. As a race we cannot afford to hold animosity. No matter how we may be treated, we must be true men."

## ARRESTS ON CHARGE OF SELLING LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Immediately following the arrest by government officers of 10 former saloon keepers, the Mahoning County Dry Federation, which had cooperated in bringing about investigation of the cases, caused the arrest of 13 other proprietors of so-called soft drink places on charges of violating state and city laws.

Warrants were issued, charging each of the 13 defendants with violation of the state law regulating places where intoxicating liquors are sold, the penalty for which is from \$1 to \$500. A second warrant charged violation of an ordinance to prohibit the illegal sale of liquor within the limits of Youngstown. A penalty of \$200 for the first violation is provided in this ordinance.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING SENTIMENT GROWS

Conference of Mayors of Connecticut Cities May Result in  
Making State the First to  
Readopt Repealed Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Connecticut bids fair to lead the states of the east in the adoption of daylight saving. The sentiment in all the large municipalities of the State is strongly for the advancement of the clock hands one hour every spring and putting them back in the fall. Already Hartford has shown the way to its sister cities by passing a daylight saving ordinance.

Other main centers of population in the State are rapidly falling into line in this matter. An important conference of the mayors of Connecticut's leading cities is scheduled to be held Saturday, November 8, in New Haven. It is given out on reliable authority here that all the mayors of these municipalities will go on record as favoring similar ordinances to that passed by the Hartford aldermen.

The cities to be represented at New Haven by their chief executives are Bridgeport, Waterbury, Bristol, New Britain, New London, New Haven, and Hartford. Mayor Kinsella of Hartford will tell of the Hartford ordinance and it is believed that the conference will thereupon, after a short debate, vote to recommend similar ordinances for the cities represented.

One of the main reasons why Connecticut is making such headway with the daylight saving proposition is the favorable attitude of the big electric light companies of the State, notwithstanding the fact that they lose large sums of money by the longer summer evenings. Officials of these public utility corporations argue that although they lose revenue by daylight saving—due to the use of less electric lights in the homes—yet they win the public favor by going in for a project that so emphatically enhances the welfare of the people.

H. B. Freeman, president of the Northern Connecticut Electric Light & Power Company, said:

"While our company is losing financially through daylight saving, yet we get it all back by gaining the confidence of the electric light users. The people can save \$4 while the company loses \$1. For every dollar of electric light sold it costs the company 75 cents. Yet the electric light companies must realize that they will have to keep the good will of the people who really maintain these companies by their patronage.

"Daylight saving put \$15,000 into the pockets of the residents of Windsor Locks, Suffield, South Windsor, East Windsor, and Somers, the field which our company serves in the Connecticut River valley. Hartford electric light officials estimate that daylight saving costs them \$5000 a month, yet they support the movement so that people of Connecticut's capital may be benefited in many ways."

## ATLANTA UNCOVERS RENT PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Complaints of house renters that landlords in Atlanta are profiteering have been substantiated by a special committee of the City Council, which has made its report following an investigation of charges brought by citizens. In its report the committee states it found "unquestionable evidence that exorbitant rents are being charged on a broad scale ranging from 30 to 150 per cent increase since the fall of 1918, and in isolated cases increases reached 200 per cent."

Appointment of a permanent municipal rent commission, which "shall have full power and authority to fix rents equitably," is recommended by the committee. This proposal will require an amendment to the city charter, to be made by the state Legislature. In the meantime, the committee recommends that, in view of existing limitations upon municipal authority, extra legal steps be taken in exceptionally acute cases of profiteering.

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## REGULATION OF BUILDING PLANNED

Proposed Philadelphia Ordinance Would Establish a Zone System and Change the Character and Appearance of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—An ordinance which is in many respects one of the most important that have been brought before City Council in years will be introduced at the meeting of those bodies today. This is the "new zoning ordinance," the result of two years' work by the engineers of the Bureau of Surveys, and will, if passed, affect homes, schools, factories, and almost every other class of building in the city. The measure as it will be presented covers 46 typewritten pages of regulations, definitions, restrictions, and tables. It is calculated to change the character and appearance of the city. Its introduction designates it as "an ordinance to regulate the size, location, and use of buildings in the city of Philadelphia, as provided by the Act of Assembly approved May 1, 1915, and to make appropriation to carry out the provisions of said act."

The principal aim of the measure is to make Philadelphia constructively better. Under its provisions no conceivable building for any purpose whatever would be possible if it did not meet with certain regulations. An example is in the restrictions which apply to so-called skyscrapers. Such buildings as now occupy the center of the business districts would, for instance, be impossible. The height of these structures is limited to 150 feet, with a specified base, and if it is desired to add to this height, a setback, or terrace, of specified dimensions must be made. Thus, for nine feet added above the height limit there must be a setback of three feet. This will have the effect of giving skyscrapers a pyramidal or spirallike appearance which it is figured will not only lend itself to better architectural handling, but will provide for great increase in light and ventilation over the present method of building, especially in streets that are narrow. It is not planned to modify buildings that have already been erected unless they can be considered as objectionable and classed as nuisances.

## MUSIC

### English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Brass band concerts are held by many outside the pale of music, but the great Lancashire contest at Belle Vue brought together not only 40 or 50 competing bands but a vast concourse of listeners. When one finds a room holding 10,000 or 12,000 persons crowded from morning to night with eager auditors, one cannot but feel that there is some vital attraction either in the contest itself or in the music made by the brass bands. Partisanship runs high on these occasions and doubtless in some degree accounts for the sustained attention given to an otherwise wearisome repetition of the same selections; but there must be something deeper to account for the widespread fascination of these annual contests which invariably draw an audience only to be equaled in numbers by the crowd at a football match or a popular race meeting. The judge upon this occasion was Mr. Harry Barlow of the Halle Orchestra, who enjoys the reputation of being the finest living player of the tuba in England, and is therefore well qualified to sit in judgment on the comparative qualities of rival brass bands. The result was noteworthy, for the most famous of the competing bands, like the Black Dyke and the Besses of th' Barn, failed to secure the prize. Yorkshire and Lancashire were alike beaten, and the award went to a County Durham band, which was previously looked upon as an "outsider." It is understood that the decision was acquiesced in because the better-known bands had not troubled to get the finest ensemble and the most perfect finish.

There is a movement on foot in Lancashire for a number of the large industrial towns at the northeast of the county to found scholarships at the Manchester College of Music. Some other towns have already taken this step, which is a very sensible one for places where music among the people flourishes as it does in the Lancashire towns. There has long been a friendly rivalry between Blackburn and Nelson and Colne and in nothing is this more apparent than in their musical organizations. All three towns possess not only first-rate choral societies but excellent amateur orchestras of their own. Most of their members are closely associated with the cotton mills, either as managers or operatives, and the love of music makes a common bond to draw them together. Where there is so strong a bias in favor of music among the working classes, it is only right and proper that some means should be found to discover exceptional individual talent, and to give it the opportunity of the best possible musical training. There have been many instances of both singers and players of the highest rank who but for the assistance of help of a similar kind would never have adorned the ranks of the profession. It is a matter of regret that avenues of the kind are so seldom to be met with, but wherever there is special talent of a high order there ought to be some local organization provided by means of which it can receive proper cultivation.

No doubt the decision of the City Council in 1914 to form a municipal orchestra was not unconnected with

the growth of the college. Instrumentalists were brought out from England, and an orchestra of modest dimensions but of really excellent players was assembled under an able conductor. In addition to the college and the orchestra, Capetown has now a choral society and an association for chamber music. Mr. Godfrey's letter, to which reference has been made, is chiefly concerned with the work of this orchestra under Mr. Theo Wendt. In spite of the difficulties of obtaining music from Europe during the last five years, nearly all the established symphonic works of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are now well known in Capetown. Concerts take place in the spacious city hall, which accommodates some 2000 persons. They are held on Thursday evenings for ten months out of the twelve, and afternoon concerts, which usually include a symphony, are given twice a week during the same period.

It is clear that the teaching of music in many English preparatory and secondary schools leaves much to be desired. The matter has lately been dealt with in a circular letter sent to all preparatory schools for boys by the committee of the union of directors of music in secondary schools. It is also dealt with in an article in The Music Student by Stewart Macpherson. The union of directors say that there should be more united action in the treatment of music teaching by preparatory and public schools. There is still a tendency, in the case of both immediate and playing, to regard the immediate production of a result as the object to be aimed at. It is expected that a boy should have a piece or two to play when he goes home; and this, whether or not he has been taught the elements of notation and the rudiments of his instrument. In the same way the choir or class must be ready to sing anthems or part songs, or cantatas before any opportunity has been given for learning to read vocal music at sight, and at a time when little or nothing has been done in the way of training the voice. Also as regards instrumental music, too many instructors still adhere to the old method of teaching solo playing alone. Instead of this, the teaching aim should surely be to enable boys to pursue their music study by themselves when they leave school, to take up new works unaided, to accompany and to take part in ensemble playing. With this end in view, boys ought to be made to master the notation, and all things connected with it, quite early in their musical course. They ought never to be taught to play their pieces by ear, but be shown how to read them, and they should do sight-reading exercises, apart from their pieces, for a few minutes of each practicing lesson.

Mr. Macpherson looks at the whole matter from a somewhat broader point of view by considering the place of music in the school curriculum. He does not limit himself to boys alone, nor apparently altogether to secondary schools, though most of his observations have to do with other than primary education. He, too, notes that educationists are beginning to kick in real earnest against the narrow connotation of the expression "music teaching" which has obtained in the past, and to say with no uncertain voice that they have little or no use for it in their schemes. Music in its broadest sense, says this writer, should be the heritage of almost every child. His natural development requires sound and rhythm, as it does exercise, language, and toy play. In the early stages of the education of boys and girls, the imaginative, the pictorial, and the rhythmic sides of their nature are capable of development before the intellectual side can be called upon to any considerable extent. The school should certainly be the "nursery" of music as of other studies; but it must not be a specializing ground and still less the home of "lady-like accomplishment." What the schools can do for music is to deal with the fundamentals of all music. After all, the important thing is that boys and girls should have a chance of seeing music as a whole and not merely as a species of "parlor tricks," and by this means they will grow to be intelligent and even rightly critical listeners. They become, indeed, veritable students of music.

One of the most delightful compliments ever paid to a musical critic was surely the making of Mr. Alfred Kalisch, the London journalist, a Bard at the Welsh Elsteddof at Corwen. Mr. Kalisch, in showing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, has ventured to give the Welsh people some well-meant advice on the conduct of their great national festival. He pays a handsome tribute to the unique character of the Welsh folk-singing and to their extraordinarily moving hymn singing, "unapproached by any other country," which is "capable of bringing tears to the eyes of the most blasé listener"; but, though he confesses to unstinted admiration for the vast amount of musical talent hidden away in the hills and valleys of the principality, he none the less feels that much of this natural talent is misdirected and guided into the wrong channels. He touches the spot when he blames the conductor, who is nearly always the point of weakness in these rural organizations. The conductor, being one of themselves, has had no opportunities of learning in a great school, and consequently his ideas of interpretation are what may be described as countrified. In the native folk songs it is not felt, but when the choirs choose to perform a Bach chorus the limitation soon becomes apparent. For Wales to become international in her music, this need of preliminary training in the art of conducting is the prime necessity. The voices are there; the musical gift is there; but the big sense of classical style is absent.

## SECRETARY BAKER UNDER CRITICISM

Reductions and Transfers of Military Officials Laid to Influence of Superiors—Court-Martial Bill Is Taken Up

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and George E. Chamberlain (D.), Senator from Oregon, former chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, clashed sharply on Tuesday at a hearing of a sub-committee dealing with the military justice controversy. "Whenever an inferior officer gets into a disagreement with his superior, he is likely to get the ax very suddenly," Senator Chamberlain declared. "That isn't a fact," Secretary Baker said.

"But I say it is," Senator Chamberlain responded. "We know it up here." "Oh, of course," Mr. Baker said, "when an officer comes up to congressional committees and says things that are independent of department views, you class anything that happens to him after as punitive punishment."

Many Instances Cited  
"Take your own actions," said Senator Chamberlain. "What did you do to General Kenly for his aircraft statements up here?" "He was not disciplined," Secretary Baker returned.

"No, you don't call it discipline," Senator Chamberlain remarked. "What happened to Ansell? (former acting judge advocate-general). You put him in a place of innocuous desuetude and reduced him in rank." "I did that," Mr. Baker replied. "He was not only disagreeing with his superior, he was slandering him."

"Yes, and what became of Adjutant General McCain, when he thought his office ought not to go under the General Staff?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"I gave him the opportunity to command a division in the field, the heart's desire of every soldier," Mr. Baker said.

Office Man to Field Command  
"Yes, but did he ask to be relieved?" Senator Chamberlain persisted. "He'd never had anything but office experience. I confess that I did not know his military record," Mr. Baker said. "I thought he had commanded troops."

Senator Chamberlain named other officers of lower rank, and the Secretary conceded that some of them had been reduced and transferred.

"When a man can't get along with his chief he ought to get out of the service," the Secretary concluded, "unless his chief is wrong, and then you ought to change the chief."

Bill on Army Courts  
The committee was considering a bill drawn by Senator Chamberlain to carry out recommendations by former Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell as to changes in the army court-martial system. Mr. Baker declared his opposition to the proposal to create a military appellate court, on the ground that it would make army legal machinery too inflexible in war times, however desirable it might be in peace.

"I do not believe," he said, "that a system ought to be established in peace which could not be maintained in war."

Beginning his examination of the Secretary, Senator Chamberlain called attention to the cases of four privates condemned to death in France for sleeping on post or disobeying orders, but pardoned by President Wilson.

General Crowder's Views Changed  
"General Ansell's statement that he had anything to do with influencing my action in connection with that had no basis in fact," Mr. Baker declared.

The Secretary told in detail of the recommendations by Gen. John J. Pershing, Gen. Peyton C. March and Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard that the sentences be executed, concurred in by Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate-general. Later, he said, General Crowder had expressed to him grave doubt as to whether the sentences ought to be carried out.

## PAUL M. WARBURG ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Paul M. Warburg, former vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has returned from three months' study of financial conditions in Europe and issued a statement declaring it is too late for the United States to wash her hands of Europe and leave her to straighten out her own affairs.

War, he says, has opened the dykes once protecting "our old form of society," and the unloosed currents, still uncontrolled, "are raging over areas far beyond the boundaries of the countries directly involved in the war."

"The lesson that one brings home from Europe," he says, "is therefore that we must not stand idly by with folded hands while the world is drowning; but that it is our duty, within our power, to arrest a movement, which, if unchecked and permitted to run into extremes, will engulf us all."

## MISSION LIFE IN FAR EAST TO BE STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—A department of 30 distinguished women of the United States, organized by the Federated Women's Council of Foreign Missions Societies, which is interdenominational in character, will soon start for a six months' study

of every phase of mission life in the Far East, especially in its relation to women. Miss Elsie McCormick, of the Interchurch World Movement, will act as secretary, and the results of her findings will later be used in forming a world program for mission work.

Miss M. Cary Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, and Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley, will be among the party. President Pendleton will head part of the deputation which sails from Vancouver for Yokohama on the Empress of Asia, and the rest will leave San Francisco November 8 on the Tenyo Maru. President Thomas is now in Egypt and will join the others in Yokohama.

Presidents Thomas and Pendleton will head the group to investigate the situation of woman's higher education in China, Japan, Korea, and India. The women will meet in Shanghai in January to confer on their findings, and will return to the United States in May.

## DENIAL OF LENIENCY TOWARD OBJECTORS

Five Officers Who Served in the War Say Great Severity Was Shown Such Prisoners—The Congressional Record Quoted

NEW YORK, New York—Declaring that the facts in regard to so-called conscientious objectors ought to be known by members of the American Legion and the general public, five former officers of the army and navy in the war have called attention to a statement recently issued by the Missouri organization of the American Legion which claimed that conscientious objectors had received "tender treatment." They state that as a matter of fact so-called conscientious objectors were treated with great severity and that, although the army officials insisted on their taking their pay when they were discharged, they returned to the War Department \$9840.55, and turned over to the Red Cross and other war relief agencies over \$20,000, as set forth in an official statement by the War Department.

The officers who issue the statement are: Richard C. Tolman, major, chemical warfare service, United States Army; Howard O. Eaton, second lieutenant, infantry, United States Army; Ralph L. Thomas, captain, three hundred and second engineers, American expeditionary force; Thomas Guthrie Speers, captain, one hundred and second infantry, American expeditionary force, and Dudley Field Malone, junior lieutenant, naval overseas transportation service, United States Navy.

The officers' statement quotes as follows from a memorandum inserted in the Congressional Record by William E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois:

"At Camp Funston a group of conscientious objectors for six weeks were put through a course of the roughest sort of hazing and brutality. They were not allowed to communicate with anyone during this time, and were subjected to physical coercion, struck with whips and dragged about with ropes, etc. Other undenied stories of brutalities have come from Camp Sherman, Camp Meade, Camp Wadsworth, Ft. Jay, Ft. Riley, and numerous other cantonments."

"Finally, over 500 objectors were sent to the military prison at Leavenworth, with sentences ranging from five to 40 years." (Since this was written, the Clemency Board has reduced sentences so that the longest sentence which a conscientious objector is now serving is probably six years.) "Here, some of the objectors who refused to fall in line with the military discipline were kept for over nine weeks in solitary confinement, during most of which time they were manacled, standing, to the bars of their cells nine hours a day, every alternate two weeks being spent on a diet of bread and water. This was done with express authorization of the War Department, as was tacitly admitted in Secretary Baker's order of December 6, abolishing manacling."

## LEGION OPPOSES PLAYS IN GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The American Legion has begun a fight against further presentation of plays in the German language in the Pabst Theatre. A resolution embodying its objection to German-language performances while the country is still at war with Germany, and calling for their suspension, was passed recently by the Milwaukee County Central Committee of the American Legion, representing 4000 members. This resolution was presented to Adolph Landauer, president of the German Theatre Company, who merely replied: "We are within the law and shall continue the plays."

The legion will now undertake a legal fight to bar the plays, according to C. S. Perry, secretary of the Milwaukee County Central Committee. Plays have been given in the German language at the Pabst Theatre for many years. They were discontinued during the war, but resumed a few weeks ago. Three performances are given each week to capacity audiences.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office  
PORTLAND, Maine—Among the bills to come before the special session of the Maine Legislature is the Daylight Saving Bill presented by John F. Warren of Portland. Many of the local business houses and clubs have taken favorable action in support of the measure. The Portland Chamber of Commerce will give its support, as will many other influential organizations of Maine.

## MILK SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA

Need of Action Looking to a Reduction in Price Shown by Statement of an Official—State Control Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Making milk a public utility in order that its distribution, and possibly its production as well, might be carried on under the regulatory authority of the State, in order to remove all possibility of profiteering practices and bring this food product from producer to consumer with as little expense as possible, is being seriously considered in California.

The price of milk having risen to 15 cents a quart and the rate of 18 cents a quart when sold by the pint, with no evidence that there is likely to be a decrease in price, leaders of thought and action in many communities have apparently decided that everything possible must be done at once to bring about a reduction. The necessity for thorough and comprehensive action in the matter is indicated by the fact that Ralph P. Merritt, former United States Food Administrator in California and now a representative of the government in the sugar situation, has stated that it is estimated that 20 per cent of the school children of San Francisco are unable to secure fresh milk.

## State Regulation Asked

Many organizations, individuals and investigating bodies are at work on the problem, and there seems to be a consensus of opinion that the milk business ought to be put under the regulation of the State Public Utilities Commission, which in this State is the Railroad Commission. This is also the view of the office of the State Market Commission and the Associated Dairymen of California. S. N. Ayres, secretary of the latter organization, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "Our organization, which is erroneously called a 'milk trust,' is perfectly willing to have the milk industry, in its producing as well as its distributing branch, made a public utility and placed under the supervision of the State."

In an investigation of the milk situation a committee of the last session of the Legislature discovered that throughout the United States out of every dollar paid by the consumer for milk approximately 50 cents is paid for distribution and 50 cents for production, and that this division of the consumer's dollar is unquestionably based on an excessive cost of delivery.

## Essential Food Commodities

This committee concluded that "it is time that the State should immediately recognize that the distribution of certain essential food commodities is a matter of such public importance that the right to engage in the distribution of those commodities has become a public right, and therefore should be subject to state license."

Among the foods, the sale of which should be immediately put under state regulation, according to the recommendation of this committee, are milk, fruits, vegetables, eggs, and bread. The belief was expressed that the operators of cold storage warehouses should also come under similar supervision, and that the distributors of other food products should be similarly supervised if experience should demonstrate the necessity for it.

The acceptance of this regulatory function by the State is described by this investigating body as "the first and most important step toward the new economic system."

## Higher Pay, Higher Price

Increase to Milk Drivers Followed by Advance to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Avoidance of a milk drivers' strike by grant of an advance in their pay has now been followed by an increase in the price of milk to the consumer. One company has announced a new schedule, others being expected to follow, by which Grade B milk will cost 17½ cents a quart bottle in November, and Grade A, 20 cents, an increase of 1½ and 2 cents respectively. The companies say the increase only covers the advanced pay for drivers. The men say the increase also brings added profits to the companies. Henry A. Guller, assistant to the United States District Attorney, began an inquiry into the increased prices yesterday.

## PROPAGANDA VOTED ON RACE QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at its recent meeting here instructed the secretary of the committee to have propaganda literature on the race question prepared. This action was taken in response to a recommendation passed by the emergency convention of the party held here some time ago. The secretary was instructed to get in touch with the editors of The Messenger, a radical paper published in New York City, and have them submit manuscript for a leaflet on the race question.

## NEW ALTITUDE RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Major R. Schroeder made a new world's altitude record of 31,790 feet for an airplane carrying a passenger, at Mc-

Cook Field, Dayton, Ohio, so the contest committee of the American Flying Club, which homologated the records of the flight, has announced. Major Schroeder, with Lieut. George W. Elsey as passenger, made the flight in a Leperre biplane equipped with a 400-horsepower Liberty motor in order to test the new "superchargers" for airplane motors, and also to obtain more data for mapping aerial trade winds.

## SOUTH DAKOTA HEARS RURAL SCHOOL NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—The use of consolidated schools as social centers was advocated at the recent annual educational conference at Sioux Falls. The success of the plan depends upon changing the ideas of farming communities as to what school buildings should cost and what they should contain in the way of room and facilities; as to what should be paid teachers; and what should be taught in the rural schools. This may require several years, in the opinion of some of the speakers, but the work will be helped by graduates of the agricultural colleges, who are spreading over the State in greater numbers every year.

Another problem, perhaps the hardest to solve in a satisfactory manner, is that of transportation of pupils to the consolidated schools in cold and stormy weather. The closed auto truck, however, is expected to help solve this problem and to remove much of the present opposition of rural communities to consolidated schools.

## INTENSITY OF REMOTE STARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NORTON, Massachusetts—In an article soon to be published in Popular Astronomy, Dr. Glenn Alfred Shook, professor of physics and mathematics at Wheaton College, describes an instrument which he has invented for the accurate determination of the intensity of remote stars. Its simplicity, it is said, will enable many small observatories to provide themselves with the appliance. Heretofore, such measurements have been confined only to such observatories as can afford expensive equipment.

## PROTECTION FOR WALRUS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Unless immediate steps are taken by the government to prevent the extermination of walrus and other animals on which the Eskimos subsist, the species will soon become extinct, according to W. B. Van Valin, field expert of the University of Pennsylvania. He says that white men, using high-power motor boats, are hunting walrus in northern waters, and will soon wipe them out.

## EDUCATORS AS THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNES

Prof. R. M. McElroy in Address to 50,000 School Heads Says "We Are Privileged to Live in the Day of the Masses"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—In an address prepared to be delivered before 50,000 school heads in the United States, Prof. R. M. McElroy, who has just returned from China, where he held an exchange professorship for the purpose of explaining our Constitution to the world's largest republic, says, "We are privileged to live in the day of the masses, and the educators must be the new tribunes of the people."

"Of all the great problems which confront free nations the greatest is the problem of devising a system of education which will keep us free and yet make us efficient," says Professor McElroy. "I do not hesitate to say that in the hands of the educators of America ultimately rests the fate of that process to which we have reverently and unselfishly devoted ourselves, the process of making the world safe for democracy. If we are bold, wise, and faithful, America and her symbol, free government, will hold their 'place in the sun'; but we must look forward and not backward. We must think in terms of the masses and not of the classes. The classes have had their day."

"The experiences of the past four years have convinced most of us that the most important function of education is to fit the common man for the common duties of citizenship. The patriotic duty of educators in this country is to see that every child in the next generation is possessed of certain simple fundamental principles of justice and honesty, the rights of man and the rights of nations, which shall constitute a new background for this polyglot nation."

"The chords of memory connect our people with every race and every land. America is the one nation which seems to have been designed by Providence to construct a platform of patriotism world-wide in its scope. We must summon the Saxon, but we must also summon the equally important Russian and Pole, Spaniard and Italian, Greek and Slovak, Czech and Magyar, Frenchman and Briton, Teuton and Celt. The platform of which we build for our national ideals must be large enough for all these and a dozen races to stand upon, face to face, eye to eye, equal, free, and enthusiastic."

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LONG PERIOD OF  
HEAVY TRADING

Month of October Remarkable  
for Volume of Business on  
New York Stock Exchange,  
and Breadth of the Market

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Wall Street's machinery was taxed to the limit last month, with trading averaging 1,443,472 shares a session, exceeded only by the 1,486,660 shares a day of January, 1906, and that of 1,813,873 shares daily in April, 1901. Industrial specialties were whisked up to new record highs, the price index reaching 118.92, up 7 1/2 points for the month and nearly 40 points above the mid-February low. As in September the rails and coppers moved contrary to the industrials and recorded small net losses.

At the outset of October the New York stock market was unsteady. Then came the settlement of the British railway strike, plus indications that the steel strike was broken, all spelling constructive movements in securities. During the middle of the month the market was raised as a result of rise in call loan rates to 15 per cent, but the advancing movement persisted, even in the face of a coal strike which the financial community now regards as the passing of the most trying period in the post-bellum readjustment period.

Not only was October share trading the most active in years and of record breadth—as many as 498 separate issues appearing on the tape during the week ended October 25—but New York Stock Exchange bond dealings amounting to \$325,000,000 constituted a new high record. Share trading so far this year is running 120 per cent ahead of 1918 and bond sales are nearly double the 1918 rate and three to six times the pre-war average. Therefore it is no wonder that sales of New York Stock Exchange seats have been made as high as \$100,000 apiece, or three times the market price at the outbreak of the world war.

The Boston market was lively throughout the month, due to broad and active speculative interest in those industrial stocks which have been placed on the exchange during recent months. The October turnover of 1,172,269 shares was the heaviest of the after-war period and the record for any month since December, 1916. The averages and share dealings are summarized below:

	Indus.	Cop.
Sept. high	111.48	111.42
Sept. low	78.99	104.92
Net decline for Sept.	32.49	6.67
Oct. high	124.88	118.92
Oct. low	80.25	108.50
Oct. close	82.18	118.92
Net decline for Oct.	42.70	1.18
Shares, July	35,343,306	1,156,410
Shares, August	24,519,900	679,175
Shares, Sept.	24,222,400	535,517
Shares, Oct.	37,523,500	1,172,269
Shares, Oct. 1918	20,756,400	399,245
Bonds, July	1,243,019,000	\$2,268,750
Bonds, August	244,175,000	2,294,150
Bonds, Sept.	276,820,000	1,914,300
Bonds, Oct.	324,872,000	2,443,050
Bonds, Oct. 1918	216,946,000	2,175,800

BANK INCREASES  
REDISCOUNT RATES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announces a change in its rediscount rates, effective November 4, by which the preferential rediscount rate on commercial paper for 15 days or less is abolished, and the rate on notes secured by government obligations is raised to a flat 4 1/2 per cent basis except in the case of 4 1/2 per cent Treasury certificates outstanding.

The Federal Reserve Bank in New York, where the effect of the change will be most important, made the same step at the same time, and it is understood, the other reserve banks in the system will follow suit.

The former rates on commercial paper were 4 1/2 per cent for 15 days or less, and 4 1/2 per cent for 16 to 90 days. Now the rate is 4 1/2 per cent all round. Formerly the rediscount rates on government war paper were 4 per cent for 15 days or less, and 4 1/2 per cent for 16 to 90 days. The new rate is 4 1/2 per cent in all cases save notes secured by 4 1/2 per cent certificates, up to 90 days. There are, however, only about \$100,000,000 of these outstanding—few in New England—comprising the T-9 or six months 4 1/2 per cent tax series recently issued.

No change is made in rates on notes based on War Finance Corporation bonds or on agricultural notes.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)  
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	27.70	28.30	27.60	28.10
Jan.	27.25	27.80	27.25	27.44
Feb.	26.75	27.30	26.75	27.04
Mar.	26.25	26.80	26.25	26.44
Apr.	25.75	26.30	25.75	26.04
May	25.25	25.80	25.25	25.64
June	24.75	25.30	24.75	25.14
July	24.25	24.80	24.25	24.64
Aug.	23.75	24.30	23.75	24.14
Sept.	23.25	23.80	23.25	23.64

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	27.70	28.30	27.60	28.10
Jan.	27.25	27.80	27.25	27.44
Feb.	26.75	27.30	26.75	27.04
Mar.	26.25	26.80	26.25	26.44

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.23 1/2, up 1 1/2 c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 65 1/2, off 1/4 d.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	98 1/2	99 1/2	97	97
Am Can	144 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	129 1/2	129 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Am Int Crp	109 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Loco	69	69 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Smelters	144 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Am Sugar	98 1/2	99 1/2	97	97
Am T & Tel	144 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Am Woolen	67 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Anaconda	144 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Atchafalpa	144 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
A G & W	144 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Balt & Ohio	144 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Bald Loco	144 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Beth Steel B	110	110	107	107 1/2
Can Pac	144 1/2	145 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Can Leather	108 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Chandler	141 1/2	141 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Chi, M & St P	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Chino	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Corn Prods	249	249	240	240
Crucible Steel	249	249	240	240
Cuba Cane	46 1/2	46 1/2	45	45 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	84	84 1/2	84	84
End-Johnson	136	138	135	137
Gen Electric	172 1/2	173 1/2	172	172
Gen Motors	404	406 1/2	398	398 1/2
Goodrich	90 1/2	91 1/2	89	89 1/2
Inspiration	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Int M Corp	112 1/2	113 1/2	111	111
Int Mar pfd	112 1/2	113 1/2	111	111
Int Paper	80	82	78	79 1/2
Kennecott	33 1/2	34 1/2	33	33 1/2
Max Motor	55 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Mex Pet	58	58 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Mex Pet pfd	58	58 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
N Y Central	72 1/2	73 1/2	72	72 1/2
N Y N H & H	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Nor Pac	83 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	133	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Penn	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	90 1/2	91 1/2	89	89 1/2
Reading	81 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Rep I & St	139	139 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Roy Mut of N Y	108 1/2	109 1/2	107	107
Reming Type	101 1/2	102 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Shenandoah	63 1/2	64 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
So Pac	109 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Studebaker	143 1/2	144 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Texas Co	337	337 1/2	331	331
Texas & Pacific	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Union Pacific	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
U S Steel	111 1/2	112 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
U S Rubber	136	138	133	137
Westinghouse	58 1/2	59 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Willamette	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Worthington	106 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Total sales	1,577,400			

\*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	100.80	100.92	100.80	100.92
Lib 4s	95.00	95.06	95.00	95.06
Lib 4 1/2s	93.08	93.26	93.08	93.16
Lib 5s	95.00	95.06	95.00	95.06
Lib 5 1/2s	93.28	93.24	93.28	93.30
Lib 6s	95.18	95.18	95.10	95.12
Lib 6 1/2s	93.40	93.48	93.40	93.48
Vict 4 1/2s	99.42	99.56	99.42	99.48
Vict 5 1/2s	99.56	99.56	99.44	99.44

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 6s	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1921	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1927	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

**DELEGATES IN PITTSBURGH**  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Members of the inter-allied commercial missions from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, constituting the International Trade Conference, conferred with officers of the Crucible Steel Company and other large steel companies. The delegates visited the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Steel Company and the plant of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

**OWENS BOTTLE**  
NEW YORK, New York—The Owens Bottle Company reports for the nine months ended September 30, 1919, a surplus, after charges and taxes, of \$2,422,788, equal after preferred stock dividends, to \$4.95 a share on the common stock.

**BANK HOLIDAY ANNOUNCED**  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announces that, as the Governor of the Commonwealth has proclaimed November 11 a legal holiday, the Boston banks will be closed on that day.

MUCH ACTIVITY IN  
BOSTON WOOL MARKET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The last week has witnessed a small boom in the Boston wool market. Dealers and manufacturers alike have been buying all the finer grades that were offered. Dealers will pay \$1.60 for any kind of staple territory wools in original bales.

The fact that manufacturers have entered the market to the extent recorded seems to indicate that they do not anticipate a lowering of the minimum price at the government auctions next week. Until last week, it was generally understood that the government price would be reduced somewhat, but events of the last few days certainly indicate the contrary.

Under the circumstances, higher prices are looked for in the immediate future not only in the finer but also in medium wools. The government has a large proportion of the latter and, judging by the demand which is gradually being developed, dealers look for a boom shortly.

It is significant to note the gradual using of coarser material for clothing. Although only slight at present, the demand for goods of this kind is beginning to be apparent.

LONDON, England—At the wool auction sales yesterday 9500 bales were offered. Prices were strong. Good merinos and fine crossbreds were 10s., inferior merinos 15s., medium crossbreds from 15 to 20s., and coarse crossbreds from 5 to 10s. dears. Scoured merinos reached a record of 8s. 9d. Buyers from the Continent were most eager, while trading on behalf of the United States was quiet.

OILS IN DEMAND ON  
LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, England—There was a fresh outbreak of activity in oil shares on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transports being quoted at 10 1/2.

Notwithstanding forecasts of an early advance on the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England and predictions of stringency in the money situation, the gilt-edged section was steady.

Argentine rails rested notwithstanding the excellent earnings. The shares of Canadian railroads were maintained. There was a revival in the diamond section, De Beers moving up 1/2 to 2 1/2.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9 1/2	10 1/2
Boston & Mont	78	80
Cent Teresa	93	104
Commonwealth Pet	49	51
Cons Copper	6	6 1/2
Cosden & Co	10 1/2	10 1/2
Emerson	7 1/2	7 1/2
General Asphalt	150	150 1/2
Glenrock	4	4 1/2
Guffey Gillespie	31 1/2	32
Hecia Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2
Houston Oil	160	168
Howe Sound	4	4 1/2
Hupp Motors	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int Packing	20 1/2	20 1/2
Invisible Oil	45	46
Island Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2
Loew Inc	34	34 1/2
Loft Inc	21 1/2	21 1/2
Merritt	24	24 1/2
Midwest Refining	169	171
National Oil	6 1/2	6 1/2
Otis Steel	40	40 1/2
Overland Tire	20 1/2	21
Panhandle	28	28 1/2
Pyroxyd & Refiners	9 1/2	9 1/2
Phillips Pet	70 1/2	71 1/2
Salt Creek	53	53 1/2
Shell Transport	82 1/2	83 1/2
Silver King	15	15 1/2
Sinclair Petrol	12	12 1/2
Submarine Boat	18	18 1/2
United Picture	20	21
United States Sm	6 1/2	6 1/2
Vanadium Steel	57 1/2	57 1/2
White Oil	28 1/2	28 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am T & Tel	99 1/2	99 1/2
A A Ch com	140 1/2	140 1/2
Am Wool com	206	206
Am Zinc	57 1/2	57 1/2
Arizona Com	14 1/2	14 1/2
Booth Fish	37	37
Boston Elev	66 1/2	66 1/2
Boston & Me	35 1/2	35 1/2
Butte & Sup	25	25
Cal & Ariz	40 1/2	40 1/2
Cal & Hecla	40 1/2	40 1/2
Copper Range	51	51
Davis-Daly	13 1/2	13 1/2
East Butte	17	17
East Mass	25 1/2	25 1/2
Fairbanks	33	33
Granby	65	65
Gorton-Pew	29 1/2	29 1/2
Gray & Davis	51	51
Greene-Can	44 1/2	44 1/2
I Creek com	45 1/2	45 1/2
Isle Royale	35 1/2	35 1/2
Lake Copper	55	55
Mass Gas	71	71
May-Old Colony	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mohawk	66	66
Mullins Body	49 1/2	49 1/2
N Y N H & H	33 1/2	33 1/2
North Butte	33 1/2	33 1/2
Old Dominion	41 1/2	41 1/2
Osceola	57 1/2	57 1/2
Parish & Bing	52 1/2	52 1/2
Pond Creek	27 1/2	27 1/2
Root & Van Der	57 1/2	57 1/2
Stewart	56	56
Swift & Co	137	137
United Fruit	206	206
United Shoe	51 1/2	51 1/2
U S Smelting	74 1/2	74 1/2

\*New York quotation.

SHARP REACTION  
IN STOCK MARKET

Early strength was displayed in yesterday's New York Stock Market, attributed in part to the result of the elections, but soaring money rates in the late afternoon caused a weak turn. Early gains were lost at the close. Cases losses prevailed at the close. These extended all the way from 2 to more than 5 points for the active issues. Republic Steel was a particularly weak feature, closing at a net loss of 5 1/2. American Sugar lost 4 1/2. American Woolen 2 1/2, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies 3 1/2, Baldwin 3 1/2, Chandler 4, Corn Products 2, Crucible 5, Pan-American 2 1/2, Studebaker 4 1/2, U. S. Steel 1 1/2, New York Central 1 1/2. The Boston market closed irregular.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC	1919	Increase
Fourth week Oct.	\$5,878,000	\$855,000
From Jan 1	139,289,000	15,634,000

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 5 1/2%. Sterling 60-day bills 4.13%, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.12%, commercial 60-day bills 4.11%, demand 4.15, cables 4.16 1/2. France, demand 9.04, cables 9.02. Guilders, demand 37 1/2, cables 37 1/2. Lire, demand 11.06, cables 11.04. Marks, demand 2.90, cables 2.95. Government bonds steady, railroad bonds firm. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months, 6 bid. Call money strong, high 20, low 10, ruling rate 10, closing bid 19, offered at 20, last loan 20. Bank acceptances 4 1/2.

## CANADIAN VICTORY LOAN

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Canadian Pacific Railway has subscribed to \$200,000 of the Dominion of Canada Victory Loan.



JAMAICA REPORTS  
SUGAR PRICES HIGH

Much Difficulty Is Experienced  
in Getting One of the Island's  
Staple Products at Fair Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West  
Indies—Up to now 6,000,000 bunches  
of bananas have been exported, and  
there are at least 4,000,000 more to  
come.

Under the stimulus given by a  
new company which started in buying  
fruit at \$1 a bunch, prices have im-  
proved. For next year's crop the es-  
timates are still brighter than for this  
year. It is reckoned that Jamaica  
should be able to ship in 1920 14,000-  
000 bunches of bananas.

The cost of food material continues  
a pressing local question. Sugar is  
particularly discussed. Since Jamaica  
produces sugar as a staple crop, it  
might be thought that the local mar-  
ket could get a proper supply at a  
reasonable figure, but high prices  
abroad tempt the sugar-maker to look  
away from the local market. The  
Food Controller has fixed the retail  
price of sugar as follows: Muscovado  
3½¢ per pound, brown Albion 4½¢  
per pound, and white Albion 6¢  
per pound. He has just published an or-  
der handling the wholesale prices  
also. White Albion must not exceed  
£40 per ton of 2240 pounds weight.  
Brown Albion is not to exceed £32  
per ton, and Muscovado must not ex-  
ceed £27 10s. per ton. These prices  
are to include excise duty, bags and  
containers, and may for delivery by  
the manufacturer on wharf, or at rail-  
way station, or at the buyer's prem-  
ises. The Food Controller also fixes  
the maximum price per 100 pounds  
weight as follows: White Albion at  
the rate of 39s. per 100 pounds, brown  
Albion 31s. 6d., Muscovado 27s. 6d.

Some retail dealers say they find it  
impossible to obtain sugar at these  
wholesale rates so to retail it at the  
Controller's prices. One retailer ad-  
vertises that for the present he will  
not sell sugar at all. It is expected  
that the Food Controller will take  
steps to bring wholesale supplies into  
the market.

A new industrial project is a plan  
for a factory to manufacture sauce.  
For a long time sauce and pickles of  
various kinds have been made locally.  
The island supplies abundant material  
for this purpose, and its mango  
chutney and mixed pickles are very  
popular abroad where they have been  
introduced.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science  
Monitor, November 5

Among the boot and shoe dealers  
and leather buyers in Boston are the  
following:

Atlanta, Ga.—A. B. Christopher; United  
States.  
Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Balti-  
more Shoe House; Essex.  
Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury of Sawyer  
Boot & Shoe Co.; United States.  
Chicago, Ill.—E. A. Hamberg; Essex.  
Chicago, Ill.—J. O'Connor of O'Connor  
Bro. & Co.; United States.  
Cincinnati, Ohio—Charles Longini of  
Mann & Longini Co.; Touraine.  
Kansas City, Missouri—J. S. Coleman of  
Montgomery Ward & Co.; Touraine.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—B. B. McCallis of  
Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—R. F. Gough; Avery.  
Montgomery, Ala.—C. I. Levy of Levy  
Shoe Co.; Lenox.

New Orleans, La.—Carl Keiffer of Keiffer  
Bro. & Co.; Lenox.  
New York City—W. W. Bowman of  
Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia  
Street.  
New York City—C. H. Himm of the  
National Suit & Coat Co.; 2 Thornehill  
New York City—M. Smugar; United  
States.  
Omaha, Neb.—D. S. Cheaney of F. P.  
Kirkendall & Co.; Georgia.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Anay; United  
States.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Berger; United  
States.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—P. R. Chandler of W.  
T. Holmes Co.; Touraine.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—H. F. Landsberg;  
United States.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—M. L. Meltzer; United  
States.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—L. Weinstein; United  
States.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang of H. J.  
Lang Shoe Co.; United States.  
Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez; United States.  
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H.  
Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Roanoke, Va.—T. B. Briggs of Griggs  
Faxon & Co.; United States.  
Roanoke, Va.—D. M. Woodson of Child-  
ren's Shoe Co.; United States.  
Rochester, N. Y.—F. P. Landy of L. P.  
Ross; Touraine.  
Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle of Tuttle  
Shoe Co.; United States.  
San Francisco, Cal.—E. J. Eagan of E. J.  
Eagan Shoe Co.; Georgia.  
St. Louis, Mo.—F. E. McComb of F. E.  
McComb Shoe Co.; United States.  
St. Louis, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of George  
P. Dittman & Co.; Touraine.  
Toledo, Ohio—C. J. Worbas; United  
States.  
Toronto, Canada—T. J. Murphy of R.  
Simmons & Co.; Essex.  
Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of  
Chester & Freeman; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Hanover Mills, Preston, Eng.—Charles W.  
Berry of John Berry & Sons; Copley-  
Plaza.

Lebanon, Pa.—A. H. Kreider of Kreider  
Shoe Co.; United States.  
Leicester, England—W. C. Everett of John  
Morton & Son; Touraine.  
Leicester, Eng.—Mr. McQueen of Plueman  
& McQueen; Touraine.  
Leicester, England—John Raven of J.  
Raven & Co.; Touraine.  
Olive Mills, Bacon, Eng.—C. W. Berry of  
Bacon & Berry; Copley-Plaza.  
Rochester, N. Y.—W. B. Coon and Harry  
Kraich; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file  
at the rooms of the Boston Leather  
Association, 156 Essex Street, Boston.

PLAN FOR DISPOSAL  
OF PACKERS' WASTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A nuisance of  
years standing, caused by the packing  
plants of Chicago dumping their trade  
waste into an open arm of the "Chicago  
River known as "Bobby Creek,"  
is to be removed as a result of an

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## SCHOOLS

## BEACON

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for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest  
educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated  
in order that it may be an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose  
and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom  
are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the associa-  
tion of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their concep-  
tion of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with play  
ground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and  
horseback riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the  
joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive  
residential section. Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the  
Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm  
and all school activities. Hillview—the summer camp of 65 acres—open for  
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AS TRAVELING COMPANION  
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agreement reached recently between  
the packers and the Sanitary District  
of Chicago. The plan offered by the  
Sanitary District is to construct a  
sewage disposal system to reduce the  
trade waste, but it has been held up  
for some time on account of a dispute  
as to who should bear the cost of con-  
struction. The packers finally agreed  
to pay 60 per cent and the Sanitary  
District will pay 40 per cent. At a  
recent meeting of the district it was  
voted to proceed with the work at once.  
C. H. Sergel, president of the Sanitary  
District, who was the only one to vote  
against the plan, said that the city had  
the power to compel the packers to pay  
the whole cost and that he believed that  
power should be exercised.

It is estimated that the plant will  
cost \$5,000,000. The method of disposal  
will be the activated sludge system,  
the chief operation of which is  
blowing air through the waste. The  
solids will be recovered and dried into  
blocks. These blocks will be sold for  
fertilizer, the revenue from which, it  
is expected, will pay one-third of the  
operating expenses.

ONTARIO TO HAVE MORE HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—It was recently  
reported that 90 municipalities in  
Ontario were working under the provin-  
cial housing scheme, and that over  
200 houses had already been com-  
pleted, while some 1200 were under  
construction. The Dominion Rubber  
System has taken steps to erect 300  
modern houses in Kitchener and  
Waterloo for the benefit of its em-  
ployees, in view of a large addition to  
its plant which is contemplated. These  
dwellings are to be built under the  
Ontario Housing Act, and housing  
commissions have been appointed for  
the purpose by the two municipalities.

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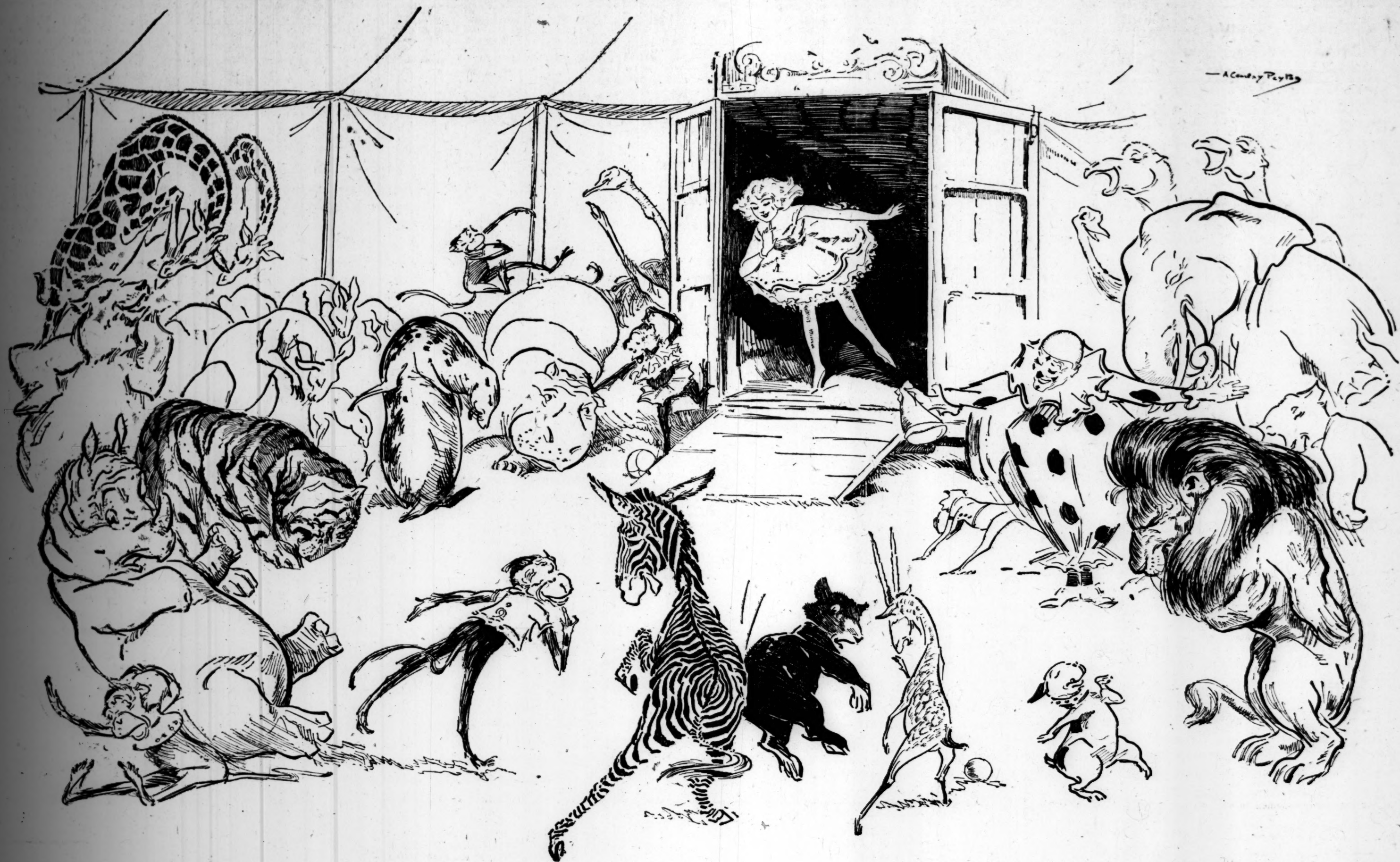
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



At the very same moment, the doors of the house on wheels swung apart and there, framed by the opening, stood the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Some Jack-o'-Lanterns of Long Ago

Did you raise any pumpkins in your school garden this past season, and did you transform at least one of them into a grinning jack-o'-lantern with which to visit and surprise your neighbors on Halloween? Of course you made and used your lantern very carefully, that it might serve a second purpose later on, in a perfectly good pie!

This is the story of some long-ago pumpkins and the thrilling purpose they served, which Margaret Humphrey relates in her delightful book, "Pilgrim Stories."

Prudence and Endurance were little pioneer girls, and the only white children in the clearing. Indeed, there were no other children for miles around, except several in a small Indian colony not far away. These friendly Indians came to their white neighbors occasionally, sometimes bringing their presents of moccasins, or deer meat, or little trinkets for the two children, who soon became quite accustomed to their dark-skinned neighbors of the forest.

One day in the late fall, after the crops were ripe, it became necessary for the little girls' parents to go to the village, several miles away. "Be good children," said their mother, as she kissed them good-by. "You may gather the rest of the pumpkins in the field and pile them by the potato pit; then, when you have finished, you may have two of them for jack-o'-lanterns. Father and I will try to be back to-night; but, if not, you will take good care of everything, I am sure. Be good children."

The little girls felt important at being permitted to keep house alone; and, as soon as their parents were out of sight, they began to sweep and tidy the big kitchen, brushing up the wide hearth with a great turkey wing, and polishing the brass kettles like new. When the sun was high, they stirred the fire, and made a delicious hot stew for dinner; then Endurance sat down in Father's place at the table, and Prudence occupied her Mother's chair, feeling strange and grown up. After dinner they went to work in the field, rolling the big yellow pumpkins along and piling them by the potato pit near the house. For the early pioneer cabins, you know, had no cellars at all; so, if the settlers wished to keep their winter vegetables from freezing, they dug pits outside, lining them with straw and leaves, and tucking their treasures within, to keep safely through the winter or until they were needed. Finally the pile was crowned with its last pumpkin, and the little girls sat down to carve their quaint playthings. The sun was dropping low as they finished, and Endurance went into the house to find some homemade candle-ends

to set in the lanterns. While she was gone, little Prudence, disliking to sit idle, jumped into the deep pit, and began to line it with clean straw for the potatoes. As she climbed out, her eyes fell on several strange figures down by the rude barn. At a glance she realized they were none of the neighboring Indians, and they were bent on no friendly visit. Silently and swiftly, she ran to the house and to Endurance.

"Oh, Endurance," she cried, "there are Indians down by the barn! What shall we do?"

"Well, they won't hurt us," was the mild answer. "They've been here before. Perhaps they want to borrow something of Father's."

"No, these aren't our Indians, Endurance. And they're keeping out of sight. We had better hide somewhere."

"I have it," said the older child resolutely, as she glanced at the candle-ends in her hand. "We'll hide in the potato pit; we can pull the straw and boards over us. Take your lantern along, Prudence."

Back to the pit crept the little girls, and quietly they tucked themselves away out of sight, still holding their precious pumpkins. It grew dark soon. "Let's light our lanterns," whispered Prudence. "And, if the Indians come, be ready to show yours quickly and surprise them." Endurance whispered back.

After what seemed to be a long time, they heard strange voices along the path. "All ready," breathed Endurance. "Now!"

Up through the straw of the pit bobbed two grinning heads, with fiery features and strange motions. The foremost Indian stopped short, with a roar of "Ugh!" then turned and fled, followed swiftly by the others. The children stayed in the pit all night. Next morning, when they ventured out with their smoky pumpkins, there on the ground lay a tomahawk and three eagle feathers, dropped by their owners in their sudden flight.

The funny little jack-o'-lanterns had saved the day—or night. That party of red men never came back, and the news of their strange reception must have spread to the neighboring colony; for, thereafter, not a single Indian would venture near the clearing.

"Ugh, ugh!" they would say, when they talked of the events of that night. "Ugh, red men no like fire faces!"

—From The Youths Companion.

## The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

VII

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In Which the Animals Meet With a Disappointment and a Surprise and a Story Is Begun

Now, had the keepers, who slept so soundly at the foot of the big blue poles in the great menagerie tent, suddenly awakened at a little after half-past twilight on the evening following that which saw the balloons go sailing over the hill to the west, they no doubt would have rubbed their eyes, pinched themselves and then exclaimed:

"Well, of all things! Wherever can our animals be?"

But, of course, they did nothing of the kind, for the very good reason that not a single one of them so much as opened one eye. Though, if they had, where do you suppose they would have found all their charges? Away over behind the red and golden cages.

Yes, there they stood, side by side in a row, their noses pressed close against the west wall of the tent, looking for all the world like so many "catchers" in a game of hide-and-go-seek. And Diggeldy Dan was there, too. All had found peep-holes in the canvas and through these they peered eagerly in the direction of Sunset House. They were watching for the Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes.

"Every one to his place," Lion had commanded, when the merry crew had been loosed, but a few moments before. "And then we will see who will be the first to catch a glimpse of the one who will ride out of the west. Not a word from a soul, until she comes into view."

At first it was fun, but, as the minutes dragged by and no movement was seen, the watchers began to grow restless. Seal started to twist and to turn. Next, Puma's tail was seen to curl and to wave; while Zebra switched his with quick little jerks. Then Hippo heaved a great sigh that must surely have been heard a whole mile away. Finally, Monkey, who was never known to keep entirely quiet, could stand it no longer.

"Lion," he whispered.

No answer.

"Lion," repeated Monkey.

"Well, what is it?" answered Lion at last, from his place near the middle of the line.

"I'm—I'm getting uneasy," pleaded Monkey.

"Have patience and be quiet, sir," ordered Lion.

So the watch went on. A minute passed, and another, and another. Then something went, "Bang!"

"What was that?" demanded Lion.

"I—I was standing on my tail and—

and went to sleep," answered Kangaroo, in a very sheepish voice. "I—I fell down and bumped my head against Rhino's cage."

"And it was newly varnished but yesterday," muttered Rhino.

Then Monkey giggled and that set Hyena to laughing until the tears rolled down his cheeks. Even Lion was obliged to smile though, a moment later, his face took on a very serious look.

"Perhaps we have waited long enough," he admitted, rather sadly. "I think something must have happened. What do you think, Diggeldy Dan?"

"I don't know just what to say, Lion," answered Dan. "You see, I was quite sure the Pretty Lady made her home in the west. It is all my fault, I am very sorry."

"There, there," said Lion, as he placed a paw on the old clown's shoulder. "Surely, none of us would think of blaming you, Dan."

"So come," he called out to the rest, "let us go to the center of the tent; for we will watch no longer today."

But, now they knew they might leave their places, the animals were less eager to do so. For they suddenly realized how disappointed they were not to see the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes!

"Now," began Lion, after all had been seated, and doing his best to speak gaily, "I suggest that we—"

But what it was Lion had in mind no one ever came to know; for, just at that moment, he was interrupted by a pattering shower of silvery rain!

The shimmering flecks fell everywhere, round the animals, on their heads and on their backs.

"What in the world is this?" exclaimed Lion.

"Why, they're spangles!" cried Elephant, who had picked up some of the bits with the tip of his trunk.

"Spangles, sure enough," agreed Diggeldy Dan, "though I never saw any as bright nor have I ever known spangles to come out of the sky."

"But they couldn't have come from the sky," reasoned Tiger; "for how could they have passed through the roof of the tent?"

Then, as if to prove Tiger was wrong, there came a third and even greater shower than before. This time there were so many spangles that they fairly tinkled as they fell, while mingling with their tinkling was a rippling laugh that sounded like silver bells played all in a row. And, of all marvelous things, the voice came from the depths of the great red and golden home that belonged to Giraffe!

Instantly, all eyes were turned toward the house on wheels. At the very same moment its doors swung apart and there, framed by the opening, stood the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes!

Even as the animals stared in open-mouthed wonder, their golden-haired

visitor threw back her head and laughed until from her eyes came merry tears, as glistening as the spangles that dotted the ground. Then she stopped quite as suddenly as she had begun, and, putting her left foot behind her and the tip of one finger to the tip of her chin, made so graceful a curtsy that all the animals found themselves trying to do the very same thing, though it must be confessed that some of them made a rather awkward job of it.

As for Diggeldy Dan, he made the very grandest bow that any clown ever made, while, taking his cue from the doings of Dan, Lion put one paw to his heart and said in very solemn tones:

"Dear Lady, we one and all bid you welcome, though how you got here we are at an entire loss to know."

"Why," answered the Pretty Lady, as she tripped from the doorway to where Lion stood, "I came in under the wall near the end. I went right past your nose, Kangaroo; in fact, I think you were napping."

And, at that, you may be sure a certain animal looked very foolish.

"Then," continued the Lady, "I hid in Giraffe's house and, after you were seated, began tossing spangles through the window near the top. You see, I always carry a bag of them that I may sprinkle the sunset whenever I pass."

"So you do live at Sunset House," said Diggeldy Dan.

"Just over the hill, where the sky turns to pink. The balloons and the message came in through my window last night."

"Goodness! You didn't forget to bring them back, did you?"

"Monkey!" cried Lion reprovingly, for you might have guessed who had spoken.

But the Lady only laughed at the question.

"Indeed, I did not," she replied; and with that she gave three quick claps with her hands, while from somewhere in galloped the White-White Horse.

And there, clasped to a buckle of his snowy trappings, were the balloons that had gone over the hill. Soon they were taken to where Monkey had found them; but, alas, the next moment the Lady had leaped to her place and was gone down the tent like a shot!

"No, no!" cried all the animals. "Please, please don't go away."

"Oh, please don't," wailed Monkey. "I didn't mean to be rude, when I asked about the balloons."

"I'm not going away," the Lady laughed back. "I'm just coming my hair, and the mane and the tail of my White-White Horse."

And around the great circle the two of them sped, then stopped in front of the animals again.

"You see," said the Lady, as she tossed back her curls, "combs and brushes are so much bother that we never carry them, but just let the rush of the wind take their place. But now

that is done, pray, tell me why you sent for me and what I'm to do?"

"Tell us a story," cried Ostrich.

"About 'Too-Bo-Tan,'" suggested Little Black Bear.

"Yes, yes!" chimed all the rest, "about 'Too-Bo-Tan.'"

"Very well," nodded the Pretty Lady; and, leaning forward on the back of the White-White Horse, with her chin cupped in one hand, she began:

"Many years ago—so very many that there are not enough stripes on Zebra's sides, nor yet on his ears, to count them—there lived in far-away Jungles a very wise monkey, named Vargu. In those days, the different animals mingled not at all, each being content to keep solely to the company of his very own kind. Now, one day, this monkey, named Vargu, was in the fork of a tree, quite lost in deep thought, when a leopard trotted by underneath. Spying the leopard—"

"Pretty Lady, Pretty Lady," Diggeldy Dan broke in.

"Dan!" cried Lion.

"But the Watch, the Petal Watch—it's closing!" answered the clown in despair.

"Goodness, so it is," echoed the Lady. "But you shall not miss the story, for I will come again on the morrow. With the twilight, I'll come—until then fare you well."

And with that she was gone, like a flash through the dusk, while the animals all hurried back to their places, each wondering what it was they were to hear the next day of the very wise monkey, named Vargu.

## Games Among Savages

The children, big and little, threw themselves down under the shady trees, in various attitudes of repose, after a most exciting game of hide-and-seek.

"While you are cooling yourselves, children, it may not be inappropriate to read to you about the games young folk play in distant lands," said Aunt Ella; "some of these came under Uncle Louis' observation, and very clever and ingenious they are, too."

"Oh, yes, please do, Aunt Ella, while we sip our lemonade," begged the family.

"Uncle Louis writes: 'Having lived amongst most so-called savages, I thought it might interest my young friends to learn how children amuse themselves in barbarous countries.'"

"The last that I have lived among are the central Asiatics and Siberians. While these are a long, long way in advance, in manners and customs, of the Australian blacks or the South Sea Islanders, yet there is a similarity in their play. Before they can run, they can swim, cod fashion; then they learn to dive; and, when able to bring sand or reeds from the bottom, they

are praised by the grown-ups. The next thing in importance is to be able to follow the tracks of any reptile, animal or bird, to learn about each one and to distinguish one from the other. All this is done and learned in play. One of their most favorite games is to imitate animals. One starts off and the others have to trace and overtake him, always within a given time; and this they do, although they have no clocks or watches. Should the 'Kangaroo' or 'Emu' return to his lair before being caught, he is given a decoration according to his age or prowess; it is generally an anklet or armband, made of grass. In games of skill, a ring is hung up and boys must send their spears through without touching the ring; those who throw outside of it are laughed at and are in disgrace, but the one whose spear passes through without touching gets a prize given him.

"In swimming matches a float is made to imitate a bird, and a boy has to catch it, without the bird seeing that anyone is coming; therefore, swimming under water is practiced. Should the young competitor have to come up to breathe, he must do so that no one sees him; and this he does quietly and calmly, his nose just out of the water and no more. Down he goes again to resume the chase; meanwhile, if the 'bird' has changed its position, he must find out where it is, without being seen and, therefore, from under the water."

"Games of skill are played with spears, boomerangs, assegays, or bows and arrows, or even slings. They have games resembling ours, searching for and finding things. In Siberia, the boys play on the ice; one throws a stick and the others throw their sticks, and the nearest to the first stick wins."

"In primitive lands, such as the South Sea Islands, the boys and girls form a large ring and dance round and round; then, suddenly, a noise is heard in the bush, a boy rushes at them and tries to snatch one of the girls. He has to touch her in a given spot and no other. The other boys try to intercept and the rule is strict; they must not strike, only trip her, and that is the fun. But, when a girl is caught, she is carried away to the bush, when she is practically out of it all, for there she has to remain until the game is over."

"All join in the evening songs, young and old, but not in the dances which are reserved expressly for the grown-up men. I have never heard children among them crying because sent to bed, for they go to sleep wherever they may happen to be. That is their bed!"

## 1800 Candles

At the coronation banquet of George II, Westminster Hall was lighted by 1800 candles.



## THE HOME FORUM

## A Sixteenth Century Italian Sculptor

It is a remarkable fact that whenever women have at any time devoted themselves to the study of any art, or the exercise of any talent, they have for the most part acquitted themselves well; nay, they have even acquired fame and distinction, a circumstance of which innumerable examples might be adduced. . . . But it is certain that at no period of the world's history has the truth of the assertion which we have made above been rendered more clearly manifest than in the present, wherein the highest fame has been acquired by women not only in the study of letters, as in the instance of the Signora Vittoria del Vasto, the Signora Veronica Gamba, the Signora Caterina Anguisciola, Schioppa, Nugarola, Madonna Laura Battiferra, and a hundred others who are most learned; not in the vulgar tongue only and in Latin and Greek, but in every other walk of science. Nay, there are who have not disdained to contend, as it were, with us for the vaunt and palm of superiority in a different arena, and have set themselves with their white and delicate hands, to mechanical, or speaking more exactly, to manual labor, forcing from the rigidity of marble, and from the sharp asperity of iron that fame which was the desire of their hearts, and succeeding in the attainment of its highest eminence, as did our Propertzia de' Rossi of Bologna, a maiden of rich gifts who was equally excellent with others in the disposition of all household matters.

Propertzia was distinguished by remarkable beauty of person. She sang and played on musical instruments better than any woman of her day, in the city of Bologna; being endowed with much fancy and admirable facility in the realization of her ideas, she set herself to carve peach stones, a labor wherein she displayed such extraordinary skill and patience that the results thereof were marvelous to behold; and that, not for the subtlety of the work only, but for the graceful elegance of the minute figures thus represented, and for the able manner in which they were grouped.

Encouraged by her success in these attempts, Propertzia resolved to apply to the superintendents of works to the cathedral for a portion of the labors to be executed, when the three doors of the principal facade of San Petronio were to be decorated with figures in marble. This she did through the medium of her husband, and to that application the superintendents returned a favorable reply, declaring themselves willing to intrust her with a portion of the work, but first requiring, to see some specimen in marble of what she could perform. Propertzia thereupon immediately commenced a bust in the finest marble for the Count

Alessandro de' Pepoli. . . . It was taken from the life and gave infinite satisfaction not only to the Pepoli family, but also to the whole city. The sculptress consequently received a commission from the superintendents, who immediately gave her a portion of the work, wherein she produced a most admirable representation to the delight and astonishment of all Bologna. —From Vasari's "Lives of the Painters," tr. by Mrs. Foster.

first met Lamb in 1817, but it was not until the essayist became his neighbor in Islington that they were at all intimate. Daniel writes of those days (thus fortifying Lamb's remark to Barton, in the letter above, which looked a little like invention): "He took to the culture of plants, and now, having been honored with his commands, I was for the first time of some use to him. He watched the growth of his tulips with the gusto of

## Sir Thomas More's Time for Writing

Whiles I doo daylie bestowe my time aboute lawe matters: some to pleade, some to heare, some as an arbitratoure with myne awarde to determine, some as an umpire or a judge, with my sentence finallye to discusse. Whiles I go one way to see and visite

uttering his native wood notes wild. The subordination of the fancy to the fixed aims of the reason, which characterizes classical poetry, is not at first striking in Aristophanes; but he splendidly exhibits the wealth, luxuriance and variety and subtlety of the fancy working with the reason, and sometimes superseding it, which we recognize in the greatest modern poets. If we seek to define the peculiar qualities of his poetic power,

## 'Whatever Is, Is Right'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
IN HIS "Essay on Man," Alexander Pope strives in very wonderful verse to explain the why and wherefore of "all this scene of man," which he speaks of as "a mighty maze" but not without a plan. In endeavoring to find his way through the universe of matter, which comprises the "mighty maze" he is dealing with, he embarks upon his argument with the introductory statement:

"Say first, of God above or man below  
What can we reason but from what we know?"

Yet, after reviewing the mortal concepts of God, men, animals, cities, planets, and so on, his reasoning seems not to have satisfied even himself, for he ends his discussion in the first part of his essay by triumphantly declaring, as though this at least would have to be accepted:

"And spite of pride, in erring reason's spite,  
One truth is clear, Whatever is, is right."

Now the metaphysician, working from the infinite standpoint of Christian Science, will, as to the above quotations, agree with Pope, provided the student of this Science be allowed to translate the poet's words from the material to the spiritual meaning. And in reality the spiritual meaning and standpoint are all that can be employed in ascertaining the truth. Pope admits, and underlines this tremendous fact in his verse, that what is, is right. And he likewise sets forth that the proper method of reasoning to determine what is, consists of inquiring as to what we know. The student of Christian Science assents to these statements very emphatically, but it is exactly at this point that the agreement ends. For, while Pope attempts to learn what one knows by means of the testimony of the five physical senses, the student of divine Science totally repudiates these so-called senses and reasons from spiritual understanding.

Pope, confronted with what he thought was a God who supplied a babbling brook and a death dealing hurricane in one and the same instant, could only explain it, he believed, by taking what his physical senses testified to and from this basis conclude what is; this, of course, to be followed by the self-evident deduction, whatever is, is right.

But one finds the very heart of all this in the question, what really do we know? All legal and scientific proof is directed to discover what is—that what word includes. Now, even the human being has understanding apart from the physical senses. This can be easily ascertained by anyone asking himself, Does a man use the five corporeal senses to reason? Does he require any one of the five in order to think; if so, which one? Not one of the sensations of seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, feeling, does he employ for such a purpose. He could go right on reasoning even though he had lost all five. This is being verified daily when a person who is said to lack two or three of these senses is able nevertheless to express thought unimpaired by this loss.

As soon as the so-called mortal man discovers this certainty that he is conscious apart from the physical senses and their evidence, which make up the physical universe, his discernment improves. Thus he establishes that consciousness is, and this constitutes all he can verify as actually existing. It is self-evident that what is, is all there is, because what is not, simply is not; and equally self-evident that all there is, is infinite. In this way a man determines that consciousness is all there is and is infinite. When he comes to complete understanding of this tremendous statement the material heavens and earth will vanish, and will cease to be, for him, even a belief. Infinite consciousness which in turn can be demonstrated to be eternal, indestructible and good, is called God. His infinite activity, reflection, or idea is called spiritual man and the universe. The verification of this proof in the physical world is interesting, in that even physicists, attempting by chemical process to establish that matter exists and to ascertain its nature, have shown it, as far as material substance is concerned, to be nothing.

In regard to this consciousness apart from the material senses, Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 572 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The Revelator had not yet passed the transitional stage in human experience called death, but he already saw a new heaven and a new earth. Through what sense came this vision to St. John?" she asks, and then answers: "Not through the material visual organs for seeing, for optics are inadequate to take in so wonderful a scene. Were this new heaven and new earth terrestrial or celestial, material or spiritual? They could not be the former, for the human sense of space is unable to grasp such a view." And then, emphasizing that John had not left this human world experience, but was conscious independently of physical sense, the human eyes, she goes on: "The Revelator was on our plane of existence, while yet beholding what the eye cannot see—that which is invisible to the uninspired thought. This testimony of Holy Writ sustains the fact in Science, that the heavens and earth to one human conscious-

ness, that consciousness which God bestows, are spiritual, while to another, the unillumined human mind, the vision is material. This shows unmistakably that what the human mind terms matter and spirit indicates states and stages of consciousness."

Thus, what Alexander Pope beheld and wrote about, and what every other human being has in view who credits the physical senses, was a fraudulent representation of what John discerned in wonderful degree and what any human being can see in proportion as he denies the existence of the mortal senses and directs his understanding Spiritward. Turning thus to Principle, a man can eventually bring the human sense of things to fade absolutely into nothingness, and so substantiate for all eternity the fact that the divine Mind and its idea is all that exists. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 24 of "Unity of God": "All consciousness is Mind; and Mind is God—an infinite, and not a finite consciousness. This consciousness is reflected in individual consciousness, or man, whose source is infinite Mind. There is no really finite mind, no finite consciousness."

## Rilloby-Rill

Grasshoppers four a-fiddling went.  
Heigh-ho! never be still!  
They earned but little towards their rent,  
But all day long with their elbows bent  
They fiddled a tune called Rilloby-rilloby.  
Fiddled a tune called Rilloby-rill.  
Grasshoppers soon on fairies came,  
Heigh-ho! never be still!  
Fairies asked with a manner of blame,  
"Where do you come from, what is your name?  
What do you want with your Rilloby-rilloby,  
What do you want with your Rilloby-rill?"

"Madam, you see before you stand,  
Heigh-ho! never be still!  
The Old Original Favorite Grand  
Grasshoppers' Green Herbarian Band.  
And the tune we play is Rilloby-rilloby.  
Madam, the tune is Rilloby-rill."  
Fairies hadn't a word to say,  
Heigh-ho! never be still!  
Fairies seldom are sweet by day,  
But the grasshoppers merrily fiddled away.  
O but they played with a willoby-rilloby.  
O but they played with a willoby-rill!  
—From "Poems New and Old," by Henry Newbolt.

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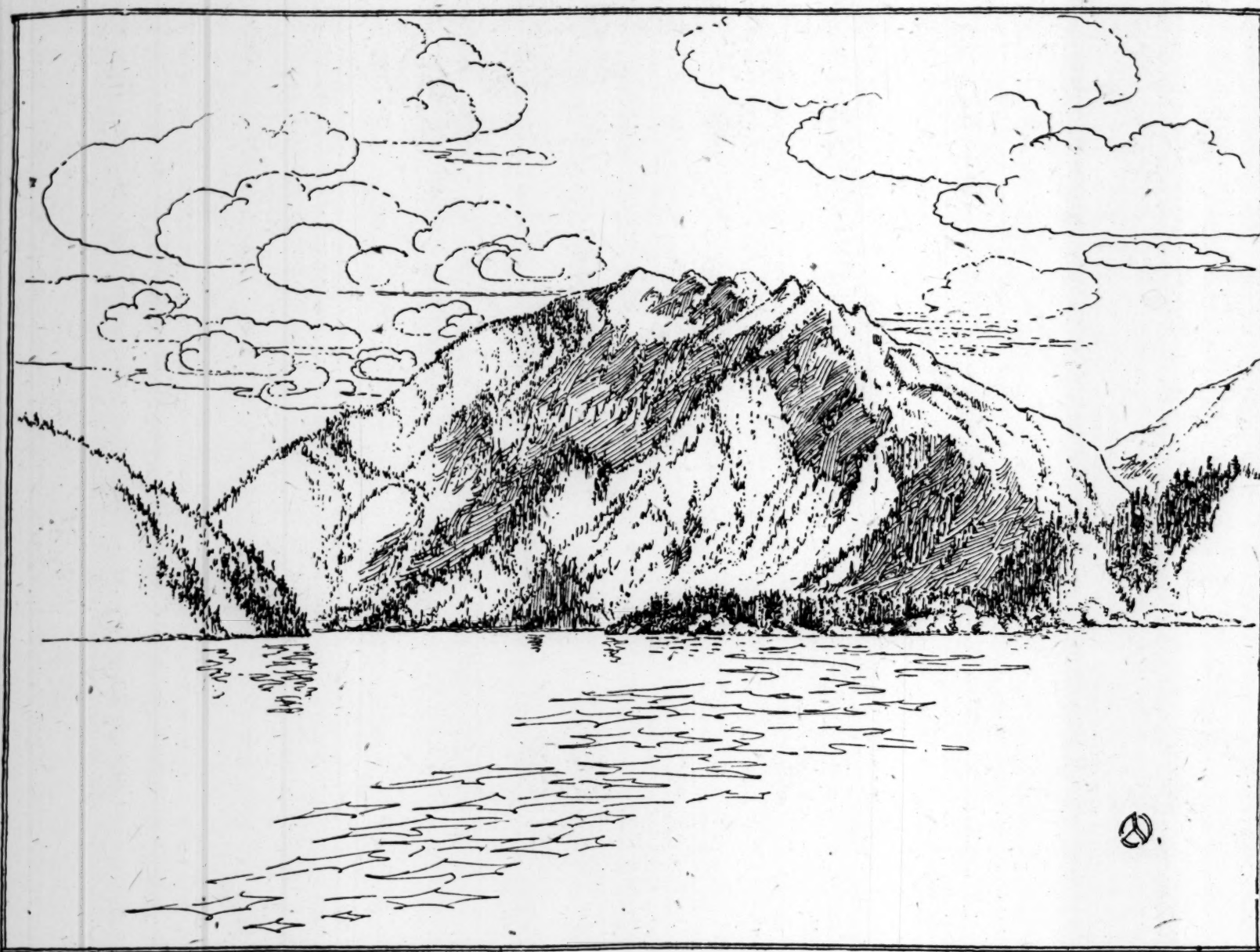
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## A Lovely Half-Moon Shaped Bowl

Back in some dim geologic age, when mountains were being tumbled about and caverns and hollows hewn out of the rock masses, a lovely half-moon-shaped bowl was evolved; and certain waters gathered themselves together into a beautiful lake. Centuries it lay silent and unseen, girded about by lofty mountains; visited first by red-barked madrones and firs, which came and stood along its shores and climbed the slopes; then by four-footed denizens of the forest; then, with the alders and the willows, came the birds; after a while the red man came and passed, leaving no story; finally, the white man, who, once, refrained from desecrating nature's doings with his own insignificant name; and so we have Crescent Lake, and Olympic, for the range of mountains surrounding it, and Storm King for the imposing height under which he has built his honeysuckle-clad cottages.

## Charles Lamb Takes to Gardening

Lamb's letter to Barton dated September 2nd, had first told us that he had again moved. "When you come London-ward you will find me no longer in Govt. Gard. I have a Cottage in Colebrook Row, Islington." A cottage for it is detached; a white house with 6 good rooms, the new river (rather elderly by this time) runs (if a moderate walking pace can be so termed) close to the foot of the house; and behind it is a spacious garden with vines (I assure you), peaches, strawberries, parsnips, leeks, carrots, cabbages, to delight the heart of old Alcibiades. You enter without passage into a cheerful dining room, all studded over and rough with old books, and above is a lightsome drawing room; 3 windows, full of choice prints. I feel like a great Lord, never having had a house before. "I am so taken up with pruning and gardening, quite a new sort of occupation for me. I have gathered my Jargoneis but my Windsor Pear is backward. The former were of exquisite raciness. I do now sit under my own vine and contemplate the growth of vegetable nature. . . . Lamb's new house, Colebrook Cottage, in Colebrook Row, still stands. A neighboring terrace joins it on one side, so that it is no longer detached and the New River has been covered and railed in; but inside the house is much as it was. It is to the Colebrook period that George Daniel's reminiscences of Lamb chiefly belong, printed in his "Love's Labour Not Lost" in 1863. Daniel (who was born in 1789 and was therefore nearly fourteen years younger than Lamb) had been an assiduous satirist of the Regent, but his principal work was the editing of Cumberland's "British Theatre" in thirty-nine volumes. He

a veteran florist and became learned in all their gaudy varieties. He grew enamoured of anemones. He planted, pruned, and grafted; and seldom walked abroad without a bouquet in his buttonhole! The rose from its poetical associations with Carew's exquisite song.

"Ask me no more, etc." was his favorite flower. Of Lamb's interest in birds Daniel says: "They congregated upon his grass-plot, perched upon his window sills, nestled in the eaves of his house-top, responded to his whistle, pecked up his plum cake. . . . It became one of his amusements to watch their motions."—From "The Life of Charles Lamb," by E. V. Lucas.

## Our Birds

O let your strong imagination turn  
The great wheel backward until Troy  
unburn.

Till all have passed and none has yet been there:  
Back, ever back. Our birds still crossed the air;  
Beyond our myriad changing generations  
Still built, unchanged, their known  
inhabitations.  
A million years before Atlantis was  
Our lark sprang from some hollow  
in the grass,  
Some old soft hoof-print in a tussock's  
shade;

And the wood-pigeon's smooth, snow-white eggs were laid,  
High amid green pines' sunset-colored shafts,  
And rooks their villages of twirly rafts  
Set on the tops of elms, where elms grew then.  
And still the thumbling tit and perky wren  
Popped through the tiny doors of cozy balls  
And the blackbird lined with moss his high-built walls;

Yes, daw and owl, curlew and crested bern,  
Kingfisher, mallard, water-rail and tern,  
Chaffinch and greenfinch, wagtail, stonechat, ruff,  
Pied warbler, robin, fly-catcher and chough,  
Mistle-thrush, magpie, sparrow-hawk and jay,  
Built, those far ages gone, in this year's way.

And the first man who walked the cliffs of Rome,  
As I this year looked down and saw the same  
Blotches of rusty red on ledge and cliff  
With gray-green spots on them, while right and left  
A dizzying tangle of gulls were floating and flying.

Wheeling and crossing and darting, crying and crying, over and over, Circling and crying, over and over, Crying with swoop and hover and fall and recover.  
And below on a rock against the gray sea fretted,  
Pipe-necked and stationary and still-hoquetted,  
Cormorants stood in a wise, black, equal row  
Above the nests and long blue eggs we know. . . .  
—From "The Birds and Other Poems," by J. C. Squire.

my friend: an other way about myne owne privat affairs. Whiles I spende almost all the day abrodeamonges other, and the residue at home among myne owne: I leave to myself, I meane to my booke, no time, for when I am come home, I muste comen with my wife, chatte with my children, and talke with my servautes. All the whiche things I recken and accompte among businesse, forasmuche as they muste of necessitie be done; and done must they nedes be, onlesse a man will be straunger in his owne house. And in anye wyse a man muste so fashyon and order hys conditions, and so appoint and dispose himselfe, that he be merie, jocunde, and pleasant amonge them, whom eyther nature hath provided, or chance hath made, or he him selfe hath chosen to be the felowes and companys of hys life; so that with to muche gentle behavoure and familiarite he do not marre them, and by to muche sufferance of his servautes, make them hys maysters.

Amonge these thynges now rehearsed, stealeth awaye the daye, the moneth, the yere. When do I write then? And all this while have I spoken no worde of slepe, neither yet of meate, which among a great number doth wast no lesse tyme then doth slepe, wherein almost halfe the life tyme of man creepeth awaye. I therefore do wyne and get onely that tyme whiche I steale from slepe and meate.

## Aristophanes a True Poet

"Aristophanes was preserved in his integrity, we need not doubt, because he shone forth as a poet transcendent for his splendor even among the most brilliant of Attic playwrights." J. A. Symonds points out in "The Greek Poets." "If we analyze his art we find that he combines the breadth of humor, which I have already sought to characterize, with the utmost versatility and force of intellect, with the power of grasping his subjects under all their bearings, with extraordinary depth of masculine good sense, with inexhaustible argumentative resources, and with a marvelous hold on personalities. Yet all these qualities essential to a comic poet who pretended also to be the public censor of politics and morals would not have sufficed to immortalize him had he not been essentially a poet—a poet in what we are apt to call the modern sense of the word—a poet, that is to say, endowed with original intuitions into nature, and with the faculty of presenting to our minds the most varied thoughts and feelings in language uniformly beautiful, as the creatures of an exuberant and self-awakened fancy. "Aristophanes is a poet as Shelley, or Ariosto or Shakespeare is a poet, far more than as Sophocles or Plindar, or Lucretius is a poet. In spite of his profound art we seem to hear him

we are led to results not easily expressed, because all general critical conclusions are barren and devoid of force when worded; but which may perhaps be stated and accepted as the text for future illustration.

"The poetry of Aristophanes is always swift and splendid. We watch its brilliant course as we might watch the flight of a strong rapid bird, whose plumage glitters by moments in the light of the sun; for, to insist upon the metaphor, the dazzling radiance of his fancy only shines at intervals, capriciously, with fitful flashes, coursing suddenly and dying out again. It is as if the neck alone and a portion of the feathers of the soaring bird were flecked with gold and crimson grain, so that a turn-of the body or a fluttering of the pinions is enough to bring the partial splendor into light or cast it into shadow."

"The peculiar glories of his style are its untutored beauties, the improvised perfection and unerring exactitude of natural expression, for which it is unparalleled by that of any other Greek poet."

## Franklin Writes to Washington

March 6th, 1780.

I have received but lately the letter your Excellency did me the honour of writing me in recommendation of the Marquis de LaFayette. His modesty detained it long in his own hands. We became acquainted, however, from the time of his arrival in Paris; and his zeal for the honour of our country, his activity in our affairs here, and his firm attachment to our cause and to you, impressed me with the same regard and esteem for him that your Excellency's letter would have done, had it been immediately delivered to me.

Should peace arrive after another campaign or two, and afford us a little leisure, I should be happy to see your Excellency in Europe, and to accompany you. . . . In visiting some of its ancient and most famous kingdoms. You would, on this side of the sea, enjoy the great reputation you have acquired, pure and free from those little shades that the jealousy and envy of a man's countrymen and contemporaries are ever endeavoring to cast over living merit.

Here you would know and enjoy what posterity will say of Washington. For a thousand leagues have nearly the same effect with a thousand years. The feeble voice of these groveling passions cannot extend so far in time or distance. At present I enjoy that pleasure for you; as I frequently hear the old generals of this martial country, who study the maps of America, and mark upon them all your operations, speak with sincere approbation and great applause of your conduct, and join in giving you the character of one of the greatest captains of the age.

## Wistaria

(Japanese hokku)

Rocked by the breezes light,  
The blossoming wistaria  
Sleeps peacefully tonight.  
—Soko (tr. by W. N. Porter).

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year, \$5.00 Six Months, \$3.00  
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c  
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

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EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.  
WASHINGTON: 521-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.  
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.  
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London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,  
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THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Traditions Survive in Massachusetts

THE overwhelming victory of Governor Calvin Coolidge, as a candidate to succeed himself, at the hands of the Massachusetts voters on Tuesday carries reassurance to loyal Americans everywhere. It says in no uncertain terms that radicalism is not to rule in this part of the world, that not yet is the government of the whole people, by and for the whole people, to be abandoned to the forces of disruption. Not in recent times has there been a clearer or more significant popular declaration against class domination and minority control of government. Sovietism and Syndicalism may well take notice that there is here no un-American element in organized Labor strong enough to stem the traditional American trend, and Sinn Feiners may learn that not even Americans of Irish ancestry can be blinded by overseas sympathies when their citizenship is challenged by a straight American issue.

Against Governor Coolidge, supporting Richard H. Long, a Framingham shoe manufacturer, were rallied the former policemen of Boston, counting on Mr. Long's election to get back their jobs regardless of the fact that their desertion of their posts had subjected the city of Boston to a brief but memorable period of riot and thievery. Their membership in the American Federation of Labor had brought to their aid that element in organized Labor which can see nothing except the interests of its organization. The situation also appealed to socialistic radicals as affording opportunity for a drive on the established order of the State, and they flooded the cities with printed matter replete with smooth phrases and specious arguments in the effort to make it appear that popular rights could be safeguarded only by a vote for Mr. Long. That candidate himself did not scruple to use the methods of demagoguery. He did his best to excite the cupidity of the electorate. He made lavish promises. He widely proclaimed his intention of securing the payment of a bonus of \$360 each to the 200,000 Massachusetts men who saw service in the army and navy, out of taxes, however, which could hardly have been made available until the lapse of several years. Most of all, he sought, by his readiness to take back the police strikers, to appeal directly to Labor unionists regardless of the general public interest, counting on the large percentage of industrial workers in the population of the State, presumably susceptible to such an appeal, to give him the preponderance at the polls. Governor Coolidge fortunately did not temporize. He took his stand on the proposition that the desertion of the police in the face of a clear public duty was altogether wrong, and not to be condoned or palliated. He declared that the issue was popular government against the forces of lawlessness and disruption, made his bid for support on that basis, and won.

Clearly there is an overwhelming popular mandate in this election to the effect that public service is not subject to private exploitation and control. The traditional American doctrine has been reasserted. In declaring it anew, Democrats have left their party by thousands to make common cause with Republicans, workers have joined with employers, the men from the mills and factories of the industrial cities have cast their vote to reinforce the stand of the men from the farms and country towns. Not even the resolution of the Central Labor Union of Boston in favor of the candidate who was loudly proclaimed as the friend of Labor was sufficient to keep the Labor vote in line for him, and it will be to the credit of organized Labor that the workers allowed no class loyalty to prevent them, as Americans, from stamping upon the aggregation of un-American purposes which their central body mistakenly counseled them to support.

There is hope in this situation. If the forces of organized Labor in this country are ready to take a stand against their own false counselors, a new era is opening. If the views of Labor groups have been, heretofore, and perhaps quite naturally, dominated too narrowly by the interests of their organizations, there is now a promise that broader considerations may have their proper weight. That the Labor vote has been, in political parlance, split, is not, in itself, a matter to dwell upon. The point is that the thinking American citizens of the Labor groups have repudiated the un-American radicals with whom they have been linked up. The tendency of what may be termed the Labor moderates to work out American industrial problems within the law and by the traditional American methods has been made definite by the Tuesday election. In other words, instead of finding Capital and Labor quite definitely opposed, we find the moderate wing of Labor voting in this instance with Capital. But of course Capital will not mistake the gesture. Labor is not conceding anything in respect to its economic position. Its broadmindedness is true patriotism, and cannot be without its effect upon those of capitalistic sympathies who yet wish to see American government perpetuated. Unquestionably, if there is to be no exploitation of the public service in the interest of organized Labor, there must be none in the interest of organized Capital. This is the logic of the Americanism that has now been reasserted. It is the old Americanism, but not of the old conditions; it is, and must be, Americanism purified. For not reaction, but progress, is the meaning of the Massachusetts vote.

### Labor Congress in New Zealand

ALTHOUGH the field covered by the deliberations at the annual gathering of the New Zealand Federation of Labor at Wellington, this year, was a peculiarly wide one, two questions considered stand out with special prominence. They are the relations between Capital and Labor and the land question. In regard to the former, the federation is in no doubt whatever as to its ideal, which is, broadly speaking, state Socialism. With a

moderation, however, not generally associated with such radical views, the federation recognizes the impossibility of bringing about such a stupendous change over night, and consequently seeks to provide for a "transition period from Capitalism to Socialism." During this transition period, it frankly admits the necessity for a fuller cooperation between Capital and Labor, and, to this end, urges the abolition of the arbitration court, and the setting up of industrial councils, very much on the lines of the Whitley Councils in Great Britain.

The proposal to abolish the arbitration court is, of course, specially significant. Since the first establishment of this court, some twenty-five years ago, the attitude of Labor and Capital toward it has been steadily changing. In the early days, Labor hailed the new tribunal enthusiastically, as affording just protection to the workman, and insuring a progressive betterment of his position. The employer, on the other hand, denounced the court with equal heartiness, declaring that it constituted an unwarrantable interference with what he regarded as his sacred right to run his own business in his own way. Today, this position is entirely reversed. Labor is denouncing the arbitration court as altogether too slow and too mild, and as standing between Labor and the certain achievements of more forcible methods; whilst the employer is upholding the court, on the ground that it affords industry the very protection it so sorely needs against extremism. There is, of course, no need to abolish the arbitration court in order to set up industrial councils. The two are by no means incompatible. Indeed, if the arbitration court could be regarded more in the nature of a court of appeal, in case the solution of a problem by the industrial council were found to be impossible, the overburdening of the arbitration court, which has led to such an unsatisfactory state of things in South Australia, would be avoided, with results which could only be advantageous. Labor, however, is anxious to see the arbitration court abolished, and so put itself on record at Wellington as endorsing that policy.

As to the proposals of the federation in regard to the land question, whatever may be said for or against them, from the point of view of expediency, they have the recommendation of being at any rate feasible. Briefly, the federation demands that henceforth "use and occupancy shall be the indispensable title to land," and that, in future, land shall be sold only to the State and shall be purchasable only from the State. The federation, however, is again practical about the matter. Its chief aim, it asserts, is to give the landless a chance to obtain land; to put an end to speculation; and to obtain for the community its due share in the rising value of land. It does not, therefore, propose any broad measure of land nationalization, but insists that the progress of the movement shall be governed solely by financial considerations.

The question raised is, of course, too complex for any brief discussion of it to be of value. Those, however, who are familiar with the tremendous complications which attend land transfer in the older countries cannot fail to welcome any effort to grapple with the question in a country like New Zealand, where a general settlement is still possible without serious difficulty.

### Opera in Mexico

OF ALL the things that persons highly versed in state affairs would ever have thought of as likely to help the world to a better understanding of Mexico, grand opera is perhaps the last. Grand opera, nevertheless, has been the means of enlightening the peoples of the earth a good deal of late with regard to the Mexicans, particularly with regard to those living in the capital of the country. For the inhabitants of Mexico City, according to report, have been indulging themselves with high enthusiasm during the past few weeks in the luxury of opera, having Enrico Caruso, the Italian tenor, and other renowned singers to entertain them at what is said to be a rather magnificent price. That the Mexicans should start up a diversion like an opera season just now, when all their behavior is a subject of international curiosity, could hardly fail to please their friends, disconcert their enemies, and make a revelation of themselves to everybody. And yet, they are really acting in a normal, traditional way. Opera is one of their authentic pastimes, having been cultivated by them, according to the showing of history, about the same length of time as by the people of New York, who during the greater part of the year enjoy proprietorship in the services of Mr. Caruso. If opera has not been fostered so steadily in the chief city of Mexico as in that of the United States, it has been taken up at occasional moments with no less fervor and zeal. The public of Mexico City, given fairly settled and peaceful political circumstances, is found to be as keen for the ministrations of song as that of any other community.

It is ninety-four years since Manuel de Popolo Vicente Garcia, the Spanish tenor, leaving London with a small troupe of singers, visited New York and opened what must be regarded as the first American season of grand opera; and no doubt the interpretation of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" offered by Garcia and his associates, who included his daughter, later to become famous under the name of Malibran, would win applause today, if it could be reproduced. In orchestral volume, the performance may have been thin; but in vocal technique, it must have been of a high standard. After his pioneering exploit in the English-speaking republic of North America, Garcia determined to seek a field of activity in the Spanish-speaking one; and, in two years from the time he began his work in New York, he ventured to introduce the music of Rossini into Mexico City. Now, talk about people going to the Arena of Mexico City, not long ago, to hear Caruso sing in "Carmen" in the open air; and talk about their having to put up their umbrellas in the midst of the performance, and about their sticking by the show to the end; why, were not the grandfathers and grandmothers of these people, in 1827, just as keen to hear Garcia, when he came bringing not some good old tunes merely, which everybody knows, but an entirely new art? At that time, as today, the Mexicans seemed fairly well along the road to political rehabilitation, having left behind the imperial experiment of Iturbide

about as far as now they have left behind the dictatorial enterprise of Huerta; and they were ready, apparently, as now, to show the nations their cultural temper. With what zest they welcomed dramatic and vocal talent from abroad in the twenties can be understood from Guillermo Prieto, in his "Recollections of My Times."

Regal is, no doubt, the word with which the pay received by Mr. Caruso in Mexico City should be described. Regal, too, probably, was the pay of Garcia. But in Garcia's day, to get hold of money in Mexico and to get out of the country with it in safety were not quite the same thing. One can turn to the "Notes on Mexico," made by J. R. Poinsett in the autumn of 1822, to see how different it was for Garcia to count his earnings at the capital, and to stow them away snugly on board ship in Veracruz Harbor. "The returns," explains Poinsett, speaking of payment for goods delivered at the city, "are in specie, and are brought to the seacoast at considerable risk, both from the banditti that infest the roads, and from the rapacity of the government." The banditti were what chiefly troubled Garcia, and the incident of his singing to the highwaymen who robbed him is told for every one to read in the musical handbooks. Mr. Caruso, in a day of international banking, does not have to consider the specie question. And as for any likelihood of his being held up in the mountains and compelled to sing against his will, that could not happen either, inasmuch as every guarantee has been given him by the Mexican authorities, if reports are correct, for an unmolested return to the United States border.

### Ottawa Congress on Town Planning

THE joint congress of the American City Planning Institute and the Town Planning Institute of Canada, held recently in Ottawa, was confessedly a technical gathering. It was, in the words of a prominent member of the congress, a meeting of professional men, actually engaged in the town planning work; and, as a consequence, it confined itself to the discussion of the technical aspects of this great question. To the layman in such matters, unaccustomed to see the well-planned town or city or garden suburb behind the inevitable mist of specifications and dry-as-dust figures, the congress at Ottawa may well have seemed uninteresting. And yet valuable work was done.

One of the most interesting of the reports was undoubtedly that of Frederick Law Olmsted's committee, if only for the remarkable breadth of view it imported into the subject. Dealing with the fundamental considerations of town-planning, it showed how the well-planned city must inevitably extend its view out into the country, making provision for future expansion, endeavoring to provide for the probable effects of changes, actual or anticipated, and seeking, in every way, to secure for the people the full advantage of every amenity the situation might afford. Other reports, more technical, perhaps, but none the less important, dealt with such vital questions as the widths of streets and the best way of laying them out, the question of main thoroughfares, secondary thoroughfares, and local streets.

Even the most casual survey of these reports, by anyone at all familiar with the difficulties confronting those seeking to remodel an ill-planned modern city, must show what an enormous amount of difficulty and inconvenience may be avoided, and how much beauty and amenity may be attained by the exercise of a really instructed forethought in the matter of town planning. Traffic questions, housing questions, the question of open spaces, and a hundred and one others need, of course, never arise in a carefully planned town.

Undoubtedly, a tremendous opportunity lies before the town planners in Canada, and if, as seems likely from the proceedings at Ottawa, the subject of things beautiful is to have its due place in the front rank of concern, the next two decades ought to see a great change in the towns and villages of the Dominion. In this great work of remodeling and building anew, whilst the largest use should no doubt be made of corporate effort and what may be called community direction, every possible scope should, of course, be afforded for individual action. If, as one of the speakers at the congress urged, the popular appreciation of the really beautiful is furthered in every way possible, there is nothing to be lost, but much to be gained, by leaving the individual as free as possible in the matter of building and all that goes with it.

### Real Whitby Jet

TIME was, and that not so long ago, when one might find it, every now and again, on the seashore; when a real piece of Whitby jet was one of the treasures to be picked up in an afternoon's walk along that wonderful beach which stretches all the way from Whitby West Cliff to where the little brown beck tumbles down out of the moors into the sea at Sandsend. And it is still, of course, to be found there, for the sea is ever disclosing new treasures. But, today, the triumph of picking up a piece of real jet is of rare occurrence. True, hope rises high, again and again, for it takes an experienced eye indeed not to be taken in by the very plausible representations of a piece of coal. But the well-tried wayfarer passes by such obvious fakes without a second glance.

Then again, unless one is acquainted with the habits of jet, there is nothing about it, whether one retrieves it in triumph from the sands of the shore, or picks it up, uncut and unpolished in a jet worker's cottage, that one should desire it. Technical books on the subject describe it bluntly as a species of coal, brown coal, "rendered black by fossilization and by impregnation with bituminous matters"; and, seen in the rough, one is at once convinced that the technical books are right. But let the jet worker take it and cut it and carve it, as he will do while you wait. Then let him polish it, and, lo, the piece of dull coal is transformed into a wonderful substance of translucent black, so black that, for all the world, it represents the blackest black that can be found.

Whitby jet has had many imitators, of course, especially in latter years, and not a few competitors. Jet from other parts of the world has endeavored, with varying success, to establish itself in popular favor; but real Whitby jet is still very much the standard of excel-

lence. As for the unworthy imitations, the vulcanite, the celluloid, the black wax covered with glass, or even the recent elaborate synthetic productions, Whitby will have none of them. No one can walk through the narrow streets of the old town, and pause every now and again to look in at its quaint shop windows, without realizing that he is indeed in the very land of the "gentle article." Real Whitby jet is to be found everywhere. Brooches, earrings, these are the favorite ornaments. Then there are beads of all shapes and sizes, worked up into all manner of wonderful garments; whilst every conceivable kind of requisite, from a penholder to an eight-day clock, has been pressed into service as a setting for the real thing.

Whitby jet, it is true, has its ups and downs. The Whitby jet carver, like the Nottingham lace maker, has reason, at times, to "deplore the vagaries of fashion." But Whitby jet, like lace, is in itself far too beautiful a thing ever to be banished long from favor. Just now it is very much in favor. And then there is, of course, always the "tripper," for the "tripper" is ever faithful to Whitby in this respect. Who that knows Yorkshire is not familiar with the brooches of Whitby jet as they may be seen in great numbers in Whitby today? Spread out on all hands to catch the eye of the "tripper," with every variety of name carved across them, they positively compel purchase as "a present from Whitby."

### Notes and Comments

MR. W. E. JOHNSON visited Manchester recently to tell Manchester people something more about the prohibition movement in the United States. Incidentally he disclaimed all intention of having come to Britain to put her house in order. Advice was not in his line, but correction of misrepresentation was. The British people had common sense, and it would naturally be expected that they would attend to their own business. With the United States dry on the one side and with Norway going dry on the other, it is quite on the cards that, listening to Mr. Johnson, Manchester recognized that the time was approaching when Britain would have to take the leap or run the risk of an isolation the reverse of splendid.

WITH the national clock untouched, and the municipal clock of this city and that set forward an hour next spring to save daylight for the citizens, it seems likely that many Americans will have to acquire the habit of a sprightly mental leap from one standard of time to the other, as their daily affairs depend upon local or national time schedules. Naturally there are differences of opinion as to what will actually happen: those who are locally deciding to save daylight believe their example will prove that a majority of the Nation agree with them, and those who think otherwise hold that these daylight savers will learn better by experience. One might suggest wearing a watch on each wrist, one set for local time and the other for national. Nobody, of course, can yet say how the mixed experiment will work; but for peace and harmony in the national family it may be hoped that it will work so well that everybody will be satisfied.

A COMMITTEE of international experts has been sitting in solemn conclave to determine what constitutes a new-laid egg. The public, which has endured many things at the hands of what may be called the war-egg, will be disappointed to find that the weighty answer cannot be given until 1921, when a meeting of the International Association of Poultry Inspectors and Investigators will be held at The Hague. Who shall determine the new-laid egg? The much-traveled egg from Siberia was the sport of speculation and big dealers, and a thing of doubtful culinary value, but even now, when such distant products cease to form a part of the daily food of Europeans, there is a certain antiquity about the cheap egg that is scarcely pleasant. The rapid encouragement of the keeping of the domestic hen, who will cluck the announcement that an egg is ready for use, seems the only way in which the public shall be enabled to define what a new-laid egg really is.

IN FRANCE, the long-promised national suit is at length materializing. At 110 francs, it is fully expected to be a real boon to the bourgeois gentilhomme and, on Sundays, to the ouvrier. Moreover, one is glad to learn that the national suit will admit of sufficient variation in cut and color to preclude the effect of a uniform. After all, standardization has its little drawbacks, among which the elimination of individual taste and character might easily prove to be more than merely an aesthetic blunder. If nature appears to have decreed that there should be all sorts and conditions of men, there is a certain logic in the assumption that there must be all sorts and conditions of clothes. And in matters sartorial it would be at least futile to confound the exigencies of war with the cherished privileges of peace.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE is the founder of the Welsh Army. It is one among his many titles to fame, and, in common with the others, he did not win it without something of a struggle. Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen Thomas, M. P., told a Birmingham audience, the other day, that Mr. Lloyd George, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, had threatened to resign from the Cabinet if he did not get his way. Lord Kitchener was the obstructionist, but his prejudice was conquered during an interview with Mr. Lloyd George, so completely conquered that he there and then made Sir Owen Thomas, who was present, a brigadier-general.

NSENGA, KONO, Donga, Adamawa, Dehwali, Wukungfu: these six for the first time appear on the list of the Bible Society. During the years of war that energetic and persevering body has brought out the Scriptures in thirty-five new languages, dialects, patois, or whatever term is the most correct for the speech of out-of-the-way peoples of the earth. The six quoted belong to various parts of the great African continent—all but one, Wukungfu, which is the language of the Hakkas, a people of 15,000,000 in the south of China.